FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 12, 1847. [NO. 1545.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP.)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McNair's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

A NEW supply just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

A SUPERIOR article,—7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish Turpentine makers with five thousand empty barrels in perfect order. Those who wish to purchase will please leave a memorandum of the number of barrels they will require.

T. S. & C. LUTTERLOH.
January 5, 1847. 44-3w

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A CARD.

ALL persons having claims against J. Waddill Jr. will please present them for payment; and those indebted to him previous to April 1, 1846, will please call and pay, or he will be under the unpleasant necessity of enforcing the collection.

January 4, 1847. 44-3w

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

8000 ACRES superior LAND for Turpentine, Tar and Timber, on Big Rockfish and Puppy Creek, 12 to 15 miles South of this place. On the premises are two or three good Mill sites. Rafts can go down either stream the most of the year. There has been no timber cut on these lands. A distillery could be put up to great advantage. Turpentine is made a short distance off, which the makers would be pleased to have a home market for. To a purchaser for the whole tract, a great bargain would be given; say about one-half its value. Also several small parcels of land near the place.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-3w

Important Information to all Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivaled in the trade of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.

The most extensive manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER,

Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes

Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F. per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house.

126 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-7w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of January, 1847.—

A—Kendrick Ashworth, Mitchell Anderson, Philip P. Adams.

B—Henry Bagwell, F. Blackmon, Dan'l Butler, N. Brady, William Brown, Wm. Bell, Eleazer Bee, John R. Bedsole, Dr. B. Burns, Elizabeth Brown, Wm. Barnett, Benj'n Bigelow.

C—Elder S. D. Collins, Jas. Campbell, John N. Compton, Henry Chambers, Malcom Clark, Capeston & Crump.

D—Major Dennis, Eliza Davis, H. M. Dawson, John Dupree, Margaret E. Dawkins.

E—David Evans, John Ellis.

F—Martha Franklin.

G—Alfred Goodman, John A. Gilchrist, Betsey Gilmore, John Guick, Commons Goodman.

H—Joel Hora, Wm. E. Hall, Richard Holt, Jonathan Howell.

J—Isaac Jones, Jno. Jordan, Josiah Johnson, Dr. Jno. N. Ingram, John P. Johnson.

L—Martha A. Lee, —— Lumford Esq., Ann Lord.

M—H. C. Marcell, Anthony Mason, Charles Meacham, Dan'l A. Maloy, Wm. Murdoch, James Mitchell, John Munroe.

Mc—Arch'd McCrannie, Issabella Mcswain, Bluford McDaniel, Malcom McDonald, Mary E. McAllister, Malcom McPherson, Wm. E. McDermid, L. S. McIver, D. B. McLauchlin, Mary McDongald, N. A. McFarland, Eliz'th J. McLeran, Robert McNeill, Daniel McDonald, —— McCallum, John McCorquodale, Dan'l McDonald, Elizabeth McDearmid, Alfred McLellan.

N—Thos. Nunnelly.

O—John Outlitree.

P—Elizabeth A. Powers, William Page, Mary H. Pearce, Wm. J. Pharris, Ellen Pate.

R—Lucy G. Richardson, Ashley Ramplington, Nancy Richardson, P. R. Richard.

S—B. Sellers, Wm. Strickland, Mary Sewell, Mrs. E. A. Smith, John Smith, Wm. J. Smith, Hezekiah Scovil, David Sykes, C. C. Sutton.

T—Jacob C. Taylor.

V—John Vanderbilt, Jr.

W—Jas. M. Williams, Robert Wilson, Neill Watson, Eliz'th Williamson, Sarah Williamson, C. D. Wicker, Wm. Wade, Dan'l Williams, Susannah Worrell.

Y—John Yarborough.

41] JOHN MACRAE, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the December Term of the court of Pleas for Cumberland county, 1846, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Constant Johnston, hereby requests all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims, to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

MARIA JOHNSON, Adm'x.
January 4, 1847. 44-3w

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man JAKE. He is a low, black, thick set boy, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, weighs one hundred and forty-five or six pounds, talks slow, aged about 40. He may have been decoyed off by some white person, as some of his relations have gone to the West. He left on the 25th inst. with a pass to go to Wm. Kirby's, and he wore away a black fur hat, a black cloth overcoat with velvet collar, black sattinet pants, dark colored vest, jeans coat, and took a blue cloth coat with him. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Wadesborough, or Twenty-five Dollars if lodged in any Jail so I get him again. He formerly belonged to Thomas Waddill of Fayetteville, N. C. He got him of James H. Martin, or Jas. H. Martin's Estate, of this county.

GEO. S. HUBBARD.
Wadesboro', Anson co., Dec 30, 1846. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of the late Peter McKellar, hereby request all persons having claims against the Estate, to produce them, proved according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McKELLAR,
LAUCHLIN McKELLAR,
Executors.
Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes, Rec'd this day and for Sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McLeod vs. James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. This 19th Dec. 1846.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Amos Liles and wife Elizabeth, vs. Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock.

Original Bill—to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, vs. Joshua Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lancer and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill, to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jane Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

NEW BOOKS.

HEADLEY'S Sacred Mountains, $2 50; Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Bulwer's New Novel, Lucretia, 25; John Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; Rory O'More, an Irish National Romance, by Lover, 50; Legends and Stories of Ireland, by ditto, 50; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Walker vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Golden and wife Mary Jane, vs. Malcom D. McNeill and Martha R. his wife, John J. Alston and others, heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Golden and wife Mary Jane, and Martha H. Alston, vs. Malcom D. McNeal, Adm'r of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, one of the heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, vs. John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McIntosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 casks Roman Cement,
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris,
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty,
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old.
J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

30,000 PRINCIPE, Havana and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Also, Fresh Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

25 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec 14, 1846. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 6-tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, of Hugh Campbell, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CARLETON J. CAMPBELL.
Cumberland county, Dec. 11, 1846. 43-5w

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two Timber Wagons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Wagons has been run about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty-seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.
Cumberland co., Dec. 14, 1846. 43-t

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William R. Leggett and Sarah Pittman Executor and Executrix of the last will and Testament of Jesse Pittman, sen. deceased, vs. Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence, the 71st year.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 42-6w

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isabella Campbell. All persons having claims against the Testatrix, are notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAVID A. RAY.
Dec. 22, 1846. 43-3w

Newburyport Post Office Doings.—Post-master—"Well, my lad, what will you have?"

Boy—"Here's a letter; and sister wants to have it go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants to have her *here*, and she's courted by *another* feller what isn't here, and she wants to know whether he's goin' to have her or not!"

Having delivered his message with great emphasis, the boy departed, leaving the post master so convulsed with laughter that he could make no reply.—*Herald.*

POETRY.

MOLLY BAWN.

O Molly Bawn, why leave me pining,
All lonely waiting here for you?
The stars above are brightly shining,
Because—they've nothing else to do.
The flowers, late, were open keeping,
To try a rival blush with you;
But their mother, Nature, set them sleeping,
With their rosy faces washed with dew.
O Molly, &c.

Now, the pretty flowers were made to bloom, dear,
And the pretty stars were made to shine,
And the pretty girls were made for the boys, dear,
And may be you were made for mine!
The wicked watch-dog here is snarling—
He takes me for a thief, you see;
Faith, he knows I'd steal you, Molly darling—
And then transported I should be.
O Molly, &c.

REMARKS

Of Mr. Hackney, of Chatham, in offering his Amendment to the Re-Districting Bill.

Mr. HACKNEY rose and said, I do not intend to inflict a speech upon the House, Mr. Speaker, at this stage of the debate, but merely to state the reasons which will influence my action upon the passage of this Bill. It is well known to my political friends, that I have not been entirely satisfied with the details of the Bill upon your table. As to the constitutionality and expediency of some measure of this kind, Sir, I never doubted, provided a just and equitable proportion of the representative power could be given to each of the political parties, according to their numbers in North Carolina; but Sir, I doubted whether this Bill in detail would accomplish that object. When the gentleman from Hertford challenged the Democratic party to deny that the District represented by Mr. Biggs in Congress was a Democratic District, and the gentleman from Rowan, in reply to that challenge, insisted that Mr. Biggs's District was Whig, I was determined to test the matter in dispute, by offering the amendment I have just sent to your Clerk's Table. The vote just taken upon that amendment, has accomplished my purpose. Sir, the 9th District had a very small majority of Whigs—my amendment proposed to make a change in that District of over six hundred votes in favor of the Democratic party, by throwing these votes into Mr. Biggs's District, which had been alleged by our Democratic friends here to be a Whig District. Now, Sir, the refusal of the Democratic party in this House to accept my amendment, proves incontestibly, that they believe they can have the control of that District, and if this be true, then it gives them a just proportion of representation in the Congress of the United States. I offered this amendment to do them the justice they were demanding of us, and if they refuse to accept it, it is their own fault; I have discharged my duty to them and to the country, and shall now vote for the Bill as reported.

Useful Information for the Volunteers.—Capt. G. T. M. Davis, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Clinch, and recently bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool, has published a very sensible letter, in which he makes the following valuable suggestions to the volunteers:

"I regard the following articles as indispensably necessary for every volunteer to take along with him: Two red flannel shirts, three hickory or checked linen shirts, one pair thick boots, best quality, one extra pair of stout cassinet pantaloons, and two or three pair woolen socks. Linen or cotton shirts will be of no use, arising from the extreme difficulty of procuring washing. As a very general thing, the men have to do their own washing. After you get into Mexico, you have to rely entirely upon sutlers to procure the above articles, and they can only be procured by paying the most extravagant prices, and frequently they cannot be had at all.

"The following prices charged in the column to which I am attached, will satisfy every one in itself of the necessity of procuring these things previous to leaving the United States:—Flannel shirts of the coarsest material were selling for three dollars a piece, coarse satinett pantaloons from six to eight dollars a pair, coarse brogans three dollars a pair, coarse boots from five to six dollars a pair, and hickory shirts from a dollar to a dollar and a half a pair. These rates when compared with the prices at which they can be procured in the United States, will demonstrate the necessity of the course I advise. Volunteers should also remember, that frequently these articles cannot be procured at any rate, and that in consequence of every thing nearly that grows in Mexico being covered with thorns, their clothing is destroyed much more rapidly than they would be in the same service in the United States. Each soldier in addition to the above articles should furnish himself with a good substantial blue cloth forage cap.

"Many may suppose that going into a warm climate, the woolen goods above designated will not be necessary. But I can assure them from four months experience among a large body of men, that they are necessary to secure not only the comfort but the health of men."

An Accident—almost.—A late number of the Springfield Express has the following: As an elderly lady of some sixty years was passing our office a day or two since, in a cart drawn by a yoke of steers, for some unknown cause the steers turned suddenly, and ran off the embankment, just east of the bridge, precipitating themselves, cart, old lady and all, to the bottom, a distance of some twelve or fifteen feet. The cart was smashed in pieces, and the steers breaking loose, ran off at full speed and were soon out of sight.—The old lady landed smack into the middle of a mud puddle, while pieces of her smashed butter pail and balls of butter lay scattered around promiscuously. After regaining her feet, and casting an eye of disappointment upon her soiled butter, she, looking up to the top of the embankment, without uttering a syllable relative to her own narrow escape, exclaimed with surprise, "It's a wonder it didn't kill the steers!" We are gratified, however, in being able to state that no body, save that of the cart, was materially injured.

An Irish Rose.—I engaged a chaise at Galway to conduct me some few miles into the country, and had not proceeded far when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door opened it. "What are you at, man? This isn't where I ordered you to stop," said I. "Whist, your honor, whist!" ejaculated Paddy, "I'm only desavin' the baste! If I bang the door, he'll think you're out, and 'll cut up the hill like a divil!"

Gun Cotton.—Some experienced chemists in Philadelphia, while preparing, a few days ago, some of this article, placed nine ounces of it on a steam drying apparatus. The mild heat proved too strong. The cotton exploded, and with such force, notwithstanding the small quantity, as to raise and slightly displace the roof of the building.

MR. RAYNER'S SECOND SPEECH,

ON THE BILL FOR RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE,

In the House of Commons, Dec'r 15, 1846.

In reply to Messrs. Ellis, Smith, and others.

Mr. RAYNER said, it would be recollected by the House, that in his opening Speech on this question, he had laid down distinctly, the grounds on which the proposed measure could be sustained; that he had at least *attempted* to show both its constitutionality and expediency, according to the strict principles of logical argumentation. And it was to him a matter of gratification, that his arguments still stood untouched, and he might almost say unassailed. They had not been answered. For notwithstanding (said Mr. R.) the ingenious speech of the gentleman from Rowan, Mr. Ellis, he has managed to evade all the prominent points of my argument; has represented me as absurdly maintaining doctrines which I never asserted; and has indulged in generalities, or abstract propositions, which have nothing to do with my argument, and in most of which I heartily concur.

The gentleman from Rowan says that the power of this General Assembly to re-district the State at this time, as claimed by me, is in violation of the majority principle of the constitution. For this the gentleman gives us his own assertion merely. What provision of the constitution he alluded to, he did not deign to inform us. If he meant that great principle of representation, right and justice, which pervades the structure of our government, if he means that fair and equal distribution of power, between rival interests, and conflicting views of public policy, which enters into the basis of all our free institutions, then I take issue with him. And I will call back his recollection to the views I presented, to show that this bill was framed with a view of embracing the great elements which should enter into an arrangement of this kind, so as to result in dividing, as fairly as possible, the representative power of the State, between the two political parties. What then does the gentleman mean by the majority principle? Does he mean the right of the majority to have the predominance over the minority in the national representation, as provided for by the act of '42? If that is Democratic doctrine, then I deny there is any such principle recognized by the Constitution, and I call for the reading of it, if there is. The gentleman complains most bitterly, and seems to regard it as an act of party tyranny, that under the bill now before us, the Whig party with a majority of 7,500 in the State, will have the preponderance of representation in Congress. He says that under the bill the Whigs will have six members, and the Democrats three. I showed in my first speech on this question, that the Democrats could not consistently deny this bill gave the minority more than it was entitled to, as the gentleman says. But if he says, that the Whigs, with a majority of 7,500 in the State, having six members out of nine under this bill, show much greater tyranny, what, how much more intolerable grievance, that under the act of '42 the Democrats in a minority of 7,500 should have six out of the nine? Is this Democratic justice? Is this Democratic equality? Is this Democratic devotion to popular rights? If the predominance of the majority is so tyrannical and oppressive, how much more galling to the pride and independence of a freeman, how much more in conflict with the just design of our institutions, must be the despotic rule of a minority over a majority—which was effected by the act of '42, and which the bill before us is calculated to prevent for the future.

The gentleman assumed that the object and the only object of this bill was to secure to the ascendant party in the State, the majority of representatives in the Congress of the United States. And he went on to show at considerable length, the evils that would necessarily result from a constant change of the Districts, as one party or the other happened to be in power. I agree with all the [illegible] of the gentleman in pointing out the evils growing out of such motives, as he has described. But then this does not touch my position. I would appeal to the gentleman's candor, and ask him if it is a fair way of answering an argument, to try to make up issues which do not legitimately grow out of the subject under discussion? He represents me as insisting that the distribution of political power is the first great primary consideration which should enter into the arrangement of Congressional Districts. I laid down no such doctrine. The House will bear me witness, that I distinctly stated that the *primary* elements which should enter into such arrangement, were compactness of territory, community of interests, and equality of numbers—and that these should, if possible, be so harmonized as to work out the *secondary* and *incidental* result of a fair and proportionate distribution of power between the rival interests of political policy. How does the gentleman meet this argument? Does he attempt to controvert it? Not at all. He knows he cannot. But he very cunningly avoids all allusion to my positions as regards to compactness of territory, community of interests, and equality of numbers, which I attempted to show had been disregarded by the act of '42—and takes issue with me upon the position, that distribution of political power was the leading object of the bill before us. This issue I never tendered, and the gentleman cannot now force it on me. That which I laid down as an incidental result growing out of certain fundamental principles, he represents me as insisting to be the leading and primary object of our action. So that all the gentleman's labor bestowed upon this branch of the subject has been in vain. It has merely knocked down a man of straw which he himself first set up.

The gentleman argues that the precedent we are likely to set, will be constantly resorted to in the mutations of party; and that in the heat and excitement of political contests, majorities will so model the Districts as to give the entire representation to the party temporarily in the ascendant; and thus deprive large minorities of any representative power. His fears are all imaginary. To prevent this, apply comes in the application of the principles I laid down—of compactness, community, equality, &c.—which the gentleman seems to have so entirely forgotten. If these three prerequisites be observed, together with the provisions of the act of Congress that the Districts shall be of contiguous territory, and elect but one member each, then every avenue for partizan fraud and oppression will be effectually blocked up. All these considerations being properly observed, it is almost impossible to conceive a case, where the minority can be deprived of their due influence. And if a due combination of all these considerations should work together so as to effect the result of giving to the majority party in a State, whether Whig or Democratic, the entire delegation in Congress, still it is one of the imperfections necessarily attendant on all human inventions, and cannot be avoided. For instance, Michigan and Missouri have already elected their delegations to the next Congress. The delegations from both States are unanimously Democratic. Now if the Legislatures of these States in laying off the Congressional Districts, consulted compactness, community, and equality; and yet it was found that these could not be so combined as to leave a single Whig District in either State—I ask the gentleman from Rowan, is it rightfully done, or not? For myself, I say it was. On the other hand, if these considerations were not consulted, then I insist it is the duty of the Whig party, if they ever get in power, to reconstruct the Districts, so as to subserve these ends.

But if party violence is likely to produce the evils spoken of by the gentleman from Rowan, and to usurp the entire delegation in Congress from any one State, as one party or the other gains the ascendency; why is not such party injustice likely to prevail at every decennial period? In fact, if the position be assumed, that the arrangement of the Districts *must* remain for ten years unaltered, will not rival parties struggle more violently for supremacy at every election just preceding the decennial periods of arranging the Congressional Districts? And will not the successful party, embittered by the scenes of a contest just ended, be more likely to secure their own power, and to rivet the chains of oppression much more firmly on the vanquished—if they can have an assurance that their work is to be untouched for ten years? Will not I say, that "ambition and aspiration for power" of which the gentleman spoke, be more likely to work oppression, if its exercise can not be thwarted for ten years; than if it is exerted with a knowledge that a day of retribution may sooner come? But Sir, establish the principle, that if a party in power will so far forget right and justice as to disregard the great Constitutional requirements which should prevail in the arrangement of the Districts—still a succeeding Legislature may reverse their action; and you will thus have the strongest guaranty that they will exercise their power with moderation and discretion. It strikes me that the gentleman's argument militates directly against the conclusion to which he wishes to arrive. I concur in every thing he has said in regard to the evils growing out of a tyrannical exercise of power by majorities. The object of the bill before us is to effect no such purpose. So far from it, it is designed and calculated to cure a still greater evil than that, even. It is to prevent and guard against a tyrannical exercise of power by a *minority* over a majority.

The gentleman from Rowan stated in his speech, that in the case of conjoint powers, the exercise of power by Congress takes all authority over the subject from the States. By conjoint powers, I understood him to mean from the course of his argument, powers which the States *may* exercise in the absence of Congressional action. I admit the correctness of his position to a certain extent, but not in the general terms he has laid it down. In the cases of such conjoint powers, I admit State action must be superseded by that of Congress; but only to the extent of the conflict between them. Where Congressional action ends, there State action commences, and the statutes is valid and binding as before Congress interfered. I admit, that as far as Congress has legislated in regard to the Districts, its authority is obligatory and paramount, and no farther. Well, to what extent has Congress legislated in regard to the Congressional Districts in North Carolina? First, that the State shall have but nine members. Well Sir, the bill on your table provides but for nine Districts. Secondly, that the Districts shall be composed of contiguous territory. The bill fully observes that requisition—no one denies it. Thirdly, that no one District shall elect more than one representative. This is also conformed to, for the Districts are all single. Congressional action goes no farther than this. In regard to the shape, the size, the component parts, or the periods of time as to the change of the several Districts, it is silent—has said nothing. Congress not having legislated as to either, the power of the State is [illegible] and [illegible] even though Congress had never interfered.

The gentleman, by way of illustration, cited the power of Congress to establish a uniform Bankrupt law throughout the United States, and stated that until Congress exercises that power, the States may legislate on the subject; but that as soon as Congress acts, then all State laws are made void, *as far as they conflict* with the law of Congress. Aye, indeed! As far as they conflict with the law of Congress! I agree with him and this qualification of his, as to the *conflict*, destroys the aptness of his illustration. It is an argument directly in my favor. But suppose Congress should pass a law on the subject of Bankruptcy, limited in its provisions—would that prohibit the States from legislating on the subject, *beyond* the extent of the conflict? Or, if the State should so legislate, would it be debarred from altering or amending such legislation until Congress again acted on the subject? For instance, suppose Congress should pass a Bankrupt law, the provisions of which should only apply to creditor and debtor living in different States—and should leave it to the State Legislatures to apply its provisions to creditors and debtors both living in the same State, if they should see proper to do so. Suppose the Legislature of a State should adopt it, could it not afterwards dispense with it, or change the mode of its execution, unless actually prohibited by the terms of the law itself? Suppose such a law were to leave issues of fraud arising under it, to be tried by the State Court —will any one pretend that the State could not afterwards change its statutes in regard to the selection, summoning and empanneling of Jurors? Would the States be prohibited from acting until Congress had legislated further? This presents a case exactly parallel to that involved in the question now under discussion. In the case supposed—I mean the trial of issues in the State Courts—Congress would leave one of the incidental details of the execution of a law to the State regulations. Just so in regard to laying off the Districts. In either case, provided the requisitions of the Act of Congress are complied with, provided all conflict between State and Congressional action is avoided, State legislation in regard to details—where something is left for the States to do, in order to the proper execution of the law—is at any time valid and conclusive.

The gentleman from Rowan continued to dwell upon the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate the *manner* of elections, and the exercise of that power under the Apportionment Act of '42. The cautious manner and ingenious language in which he dealt with this part of the subject, is well calculated to mislead, unless closely scrutinized. Speaking of the Apportionment Act of '42, he said, that Congress had there, *to a certain extent*, assumed the power over the manner of elections, and *to that extent* the States were deprived of it. This I have admitted again and again. But to *what* extent?—that is the true question. I have shown that this extent was only as to contiguity of territory, and single districts.—He does not deny this, whilst he yet cautiously eschews from any definite exposition of the "certain extent" mentioned by him. He jumped to the conclusion, however, that the only power left to the States, by the Act of Congress, over the manner of elections, was the arrangement of the districts—and insisted distinctly, that when that was done, the State power was at an end. If he will reflect a moment, he will see that he is entirely mistaken. The appointment of Poll-keepers, the officers to whom the returns shall be made, the mode in which the votes of the several counties shall be compared, whether a majority or a plurality shall elect, whether the vote shall be by ballot or *viva voce*, are all powers over the *manner* of the elections, which are left to the States; and the exercise of which varies in almost every State. Will it be pretended that the States may not, from time to time, and at any time, alter any one of these regulations as to the manner of holding elections? He says the arrangement of the districts being left to the States, after that is done they cannot again remodel them, without the consent of Congress. Well, then, according to this reasoning, the appointment of Poll-keepers being as much a part of the manner, as the arrangement of the districts—of course the States cannot alter their laws in regard to the former, oftener than once in ten years, if it cannot as to the latter. And yet I presume he will readily admit, in the very face of his argument, that this General Assembly may now, if it sees fit, enact a law, that none but Justices of the Peace shall keep the Polls—that the returns shall be made to the Clerks instead of the Sheriffs—that it shall require a majority instead of a plurality of votes to constitute an election—that the returns from the several counties shall all be made to the Governor of the State.—The power over all these, left to the States by the Act of Congress, is the very same as that over the arrangement of the districts. They all pertain to the *manner* of holding elections. Still the gentleman from Rowan insists, that if the Act of Congress has not taken from the States the power over the manner of elections, after the States have arranged the Districts, then the law is a dead letter. Now I say, if it has taken from the States *all* power over the manner of elections, the law *itself* is a dead letter. The Act of Congress makes no provision for the appointment of Poll-keepers, for the returns and comparing of the votes, as to whether a majority or plurality shall make an election, or how the election of members should be certified. And if the Act of Congress has taken these powers from the States, it would be utterly impossible to execute the law.

The only allusion which the gentleman from Rowan made, to the *extent* of the power assumed by Congress over the *manner* of elections, was that Congress must have intended to take as much power from the States as should be necessary to secure the object and intent of the law itself. In this I agree with the gentleman. But what was the object and intent of the law. He says the leading object was to abolish the General Ticket system, and in providing for the District system, to give minorities a representation in Congress.— [In] this I [fully] agree with him. But what a strange [kind] of conclusion does he draw from [these] premises, in which we both so fully agree! He says if the States may re-district at pleasure, they may virtually restore the General Ticket system, by so arranging the districts, amid the violence of party contests, as to give to the political majority the entire representation in Congress. Now, as I have said before, are these party contests likely to be less violent, to cool off once in ten years, just preceding every decennial arrangement of the Districts? And will not the fear of a loss of power cause majorities to do more justice, [when they] know that their action is subject to revision afterwards. But the danger apprehended by the gentleman is scarcely possible. If compactness of [territory], community of interests, and equality of [numbers] be consulted, the minority can scarcely [fail of] obtaining justice. Now, sir, I can point out to the gentleman an evil, from maintaining the districts unaltered for ten years, greater than that which seems to [alarm] him, of a minority usurping too much power. And that is, when a party [in a] large political numerical minority in a State, [happens by] accident to obtain the supremacy in the Legislature just previous to a decennial period of arranging the districts, and usurps to themselves [a] power by which the majority are oppressed [illegible] That is exactly [our condition] now. Our grievance is a real one, [while that] which the gentleman seems to dread is an imaginary one.

[Let] us put a case to the gentleman from Rowan, which he will admit a State may rightfully [do], to change a Congressional District at any time. [I mean] the case of making a new county. At this very session the General Assembly has out of [portions] of Lincoln and Catawba, [made] one new county, and changed the lines of two others. May not the General Assembly rightfully [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rowan [illegible] emphasis, and on which [illegible] the strongest [illegible] of the passage of this bill. It is [illegible]—Whenever the Legislature had a favorite [illegible] they would take care so to mould [their] regulations as to favor the Candidates they wished to succeed." Why, Sir, if that great man [illegible] with the tongue of inspiration, he could not have more exactly foretold the conduct of the Democratic Legislature of '42-'3. What were the "measures" did they have to carry? Why the reduction of the Tariff, and the re-establishment of the Sub-treasury. How did they [illegible] their "regulations"? Why by throwing the [illegible] utter disregard of compactness, community, and equality—as to [illegible] candidates [illegible] although in a minority of [illegible] the State. The act of Congress of '42 [illegible] as to the arrangements of the Districts, [illegible] power of Congress thus far does not [illegible] foretold by Mr. Madison; [illegible] this Legislature [illegible] by giving the Districts such compactness [illegible] community of interest, and equality [illegible] will restore a proper and just balance of power between the rival parties?

The gentleman from Rowan was equally unfortunate in his reference to the remarks of Mr. Davis in the House of Representatives on this very apportionment act of '42. Mr. Davis says, as quoted by the gentleman, that the Districts should be "in convenient form, of contiguous territory, and to remain immutable until the next apportionment of representation." Here it will be seen that convenience of form is made a condition precedent to immutability. I agree with Mr. Davis that if convenience of form—which term may be said to comprehend both compactness of territory and community of interests—be consulted, it would be good policy that the Districts should remain "immutable" for ten years. And it is because convenience of form was disregarded by the Legislature of '42-'3—it is because the Democrats then so "moulded their regulations as to favor their candidates" in six of the nine districts of the State, that we now propose to remedy the intolerable grievance under which the majority have so long suffered.

The gentleman from Rowan misstated my argument entirely, in alluding to the analogy I drew between the election of Members of Congress and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. He represented me as insisting, that because the States had frequently changed the mode of electing President and Vice President, therefore, they had a right to change at pleasure, the Congressional Districts. I certainly could not have made use of any such absurd argument. The analogy I presented, growing out of the appointment of Electors, was for the purpose of showing the absurdity of the argument on the other side. It was urged by the gentleman, and the doctrine has been [illegible] by the Democratic Press, that as the Constitution provides for an enumeration of the people and a consequent apportionment of Representatives, once in ten years only, that therefore, when the States have arranged their Congressional Districts, in accordance with, and to meet the provisions of such decennial apportionment, this arrangement of districts must also remain for ten years. For the purpose of proving the absurdity of that argument, I stated that, under the Constitution, the arrangement and number of Electoral Districts was just as much dependant on every decennial enumeration and apportionment as of the Congressional Districts—and therefore, if the one must necessarily remain for ten years so must the other. That was my argument; and I still insist it is correct. But then I went on to show that the States had uniformly changed the Electoral Districts *at any time*, and that if this was rightfully done, which had never been disputed, of course the Congressional Districts might likewise be rightfully changed at any time. I did not so much rely on this analogy between the Electoral and Congressional Districts, to sustain my own position, although it is decidedly in point, as to show the absurdity of the argument on the other side.

The gentleman from Rowan represented me as saying, that the Bill before us was as perfect as the ingenuity of man could make it. The gentleman misunderstood me greatly. I said no such thing. I said, considering the peculiar form of the State, and the diversity of its interests, I believed the Bill came as near combining compactness, community, equality, &c., as was practically attainable. I said further, that I defied "the ingenuity of man" to make more than three decidedly Democratic districts in the State, unless the *gerrymander* was to some extent resorted to—provided these three leading considerations were duly observed.

In reply to the position I assumed, that the Democratic party on this floor were estopped from saying the Edenton District was Whig, after having endorsed the course of Mr. Biggs in Congress, by voting for him for Senator, the gentleman from Rowan replies that the Whig party have often sustained and endorsed men who had in Congress gone counter to the will of their constituents, and mentioned the cases of Messrs. Preston, Evans, and others. This kind of retort, though a very convenient, is by no means a legitimate mode of answering an argument. It shows that the gentleman considers the position of himself and his party an awkward one. All the cases mentioned by him, are those of Senators. Well, what is the doctrine of the Whig party on this subject? What was the doctrine I laid down in my first Speech on this Bill? It is this—that whilst the House of Representatives should reflect the wishes, the feelings, the impulses, even, of the popular mind, the Senate was designed by the Constitution to be the conservative branch—the barrier against tumult, faction and innovation. And that in order to the accomplishment of the purposes of its creation, its members should enjoy perfect freedom and independence of action. If in this doctrine we err, we are at least consistent. And it was on the score of consistency I insisted that the Democrats on this floor could not take the ground that the Edenton District was Whig, after having endorsed Mr. Biggs—contending as one of their cardinal principles, that the Representative is, under all circumstances, bound to conform to the wishes of his constituents.

But the gentleman from Rowan answers, that the Whigs have endorsed the Hon. Mr. Haywood. How have we endorsed Mr. Haywood in his Representative character? The endorsement of Mr. Biggs, of which I spoke, was with reference to the discharge of his public duties—and it was because the Democratic party hold as one of their cardinal principles, that the Representative should always reflect the wishes of his constituents, that [illegible] endorsement of Mr. Biggs, [illegible] for Senator. But how have we as a party, endorsed Mr. Haywood? I am ready [illegible]

[illegible] I have never indulged with Mr. Haywood [illegible] And little does it become a party [illegible] was nurtured with an almost paternal [illegible] which his character and talents have added to respectability and strength [illegible] the bosom that warmed it [illegible] will soon again need the force of his [illegible] Hercules, to come up once more to the [illegible]

I am going to [illegible] from Rowan [illegible] evidently more to be attributed to the weakness of his cause, than to lack of strength.

The gentleman from Orange, Mr. Smith, commenced his speech by deprecating the discussion of party politics on this floor. [illegible] to detract from my first speech, in intimating that it was a mere political harangue. [illegible] members of this House who heard it [illegible] I leave it to them to say, whether at least three-fourths of my Speech was not an attempt, at least, to deal with the subject in a close and logical manner. It is true, in the close of my Speech, I did incidentally allude to the great political issue now pending, as legitimately connected with the subject before us. Now although I am no advocate for violent and acrimonious political discussion in the halls of Legislation, yet I believe that the State Legislatures should ever bestow a vigilant attention upon the proceedings of the National Government. I am States Right man enough for that. I believe that to be the most effectual mode of communicating popular influence to the Federal Councils. First, because the General Government was made and adopted by the States, acting in their separate and independent relations as distinct communities—and secondly, because I do believe, that if in the course of time, revolution and disruption of our present system, should ever be our fate, it is to be upon the political and compact organization of the States as such, we shall have to rely, to save us from the horrors of anarchy and confusion. From these almost indestructible elements must be elaborated other systems of free government, as long as the genius of liberty has an abiding place in our land. Political discussions then, if restrained within due limits, I look on as serviceable. It tends to teach us our strength and influence in the confederacy, and to prevent too listless an indifference in regard to the interference with our rights by the General Government. But when did the gentleman from Orange contract such a horror for an allusion to National politics here? It must have been since his party was in a majority in the General Assembly. For the Session of the Assembly of '42–'3, when the present arrangement of Congressional Districts was made—an arrangement which we complain of as such an outrage on our rights—has been aptly termed "the Session of Resolutions." Almost every question within the scope of Congressional legislation was made the subject of Senatorial instructions. The Session was prolonged almost through the month of January, in the discussion and passage of Resolutions, for the annoyance of Mr. Mangum, which now encumber the pages of your Statute Book. Discussions on party politics are very right and proper, when the gentleman's party happens to be in a majority; but they are an outrage on all decency and propriety, when the Whigs happen to be in power.

The gentleman from Orange seems to think, the Whigs are estopped from urging objections to the Bill of '43, because eight Whigs in the Senate voted for it—and pointed my attention, in a tone of evident triumph, to "a book called the Journal," with which he said, it was "charitable" to suppose, I "was not familiar." The gentleman may save his charity for some more needful occasion. I am just familiar enough with that book called the Journal, to know that these eight Whigs voted for the Bill through sheer dread of another Bill still more odious even. Mr. Exum, of Wayne, had introduced an amendment, the adoption of which, would have given the Whigs but *two* of the nine Districts—and from fear that if the Bill was rejected, this still more odious measure would be forced on them, these eight Whig Senators made a virtue of necessity, and took the pill, bitter and nauseating as it was. He says, if the Whigs of the Senate had all united with the eight democrats who voted against the Bill, they could have voted it down. But that same "book called the Journal," tells tales on both sides. It tells me, that Mr. Exum and his compeers, who voted against the Bill, voted for this still more odious amendment, which these eight Whigs plainly saw would be the next dose, that the Democratic doctors of the Senate would prescribe for them.— They therefore concluded to take the lesser evil, for the purpose of avoiding a greater. How unrelenting must have been the party tyranny that then prevailed, when eight Whigs were compelled to aid even in riveting their own chains, for the purpose of avoiding fetters far more galling still.

The gentleman from Orange says that by the present bill, the "*Federalists*" will have six out of the nine districts. And again, that in 1841 the flag of *Federalism* was hauled down. Now, Sir, this talk about *Federalists* and *Federalism* is rather small game, and has long since grown stale. It may do for upstart Editors of newspapers, but is unworthy one who ever expects or wishes to aspire to the character of a Statesman. So far as it is intended to apply to the party with which I act, I should disregard it, but that I know it is designed as a term of reproach. Now sir, I am no Federalist in principle, having always approximated nearer the Madison School in politics than any other. But I cannot remain silent when I hear odium and revilings heaped up on the memory of many of the noblest and purest men that ever adorned the annals of a people struggling for freedom. Who were the Hamiltons, the Knoxes, the Pinckneys, the Marshalls, and the hosts of other heroes and statesmen whose heads and hearts and hands achieved our independence as a nation, and bequeathed to us the free institutions under which we live? They were the very men on whose sacred memory the gentleman from Orange is attempting to cast odium, when he uses this word "*Federalist*," by way of reproach. These are the men whose memory should be canonized in the heart of every lover of his country—whose remains now repose beneath that sod, the surface of which they once watered with their blood—upon whom reproach is so often cast by the ingratitude of this degenerate age.

Is it at all remarkable that these men should have been in favor of a strong and energetic Government, to be removed as far as was consistent with well regulated liberty, from the influence of popular excitement? They were men bred in camps, accustomed by long training, by privation, and discipline, to subordination to constituted authority. Respect for law and obedience to rightful command, had through seven long years of trial, become a part of their very natures. Those of them who were entrusted with the civil administration in those times, had been so often thwarted in their efforts and sacrifices, by the restless impatience and sectional jealousies of conflicting interests, that they wished to guard effectually in all future time, against the spirit of faction and commotion. Among those who are so often alluded to as Federalists, by way of reproach, are to be found the immortal founders of this great Republic. No matter what I may think of their political views, may my tongue be palsied before I ever [illegible] their names. In doing so, I should feel as though I were treading irreverently on the ashes of the illustrious dead. [illegible] Federalists of this day, [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Scott [illegible] Mexico [illegible] He must have seen, that there will always be [illegible] dirty work of party [illegible] In the first place [illegible] the gentleman from Orange is [illegible] Does he not know that Gen. Scott [illegible] Does he not know that Gen. Scott is now on his way to the distant Rio Grande, for the purpose of leading our army in a foreign land? But, sir, [illegible] I would ask [illegible] Gen. Scott is a perfect [illegible] his country's [illegible] During the last war [illegible] Northern frontier [illegible] Chippewa [illegible] the badge of [illegible] "The great Master of the human heart [illegible] that he jests at scars who never felt a wound." Let the gentleman from Orange, [illegible] recollect the injunction of the great Poet,—

"Mad not the fountain that gave drink to thee."

Sir, Gen. Scott wears an armor impenetrable to the shafts of envy or the taunts of ridicule—his character and fame are as impervious, and his composure as immovable by the shafts of obloquy and ridicule, as is the eagle soaring in the face of the blazing sun, to the twitting of sparrows amid the shrubs below. Sneers and ridicule cannot disturb the calm dignity of him, who has looked on unmoved by the shock of contending armies—who has ever sought the van of the conflict, when blows fell thickest, and whose cheek has so often remained unblanched amid scenes of blood and carnage, when

——"louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flashed the red artillery."

If his public services do not secure to him the gratitude of his country, then indeed will be verified the dying words of Kosciusko, that "he who devotes himself to the service of his country, need not expect his reward on this side the grave."

The gentleman from Wayne said he thought it ungenerous in me to denounce the course of his party in the Legislature of '42-'43, in the strong terms in which I did. Sir, I said nothing—or I intended to say nothing—that transcended the bounds of legitimate party warfare. Whilst, in the exercise of the rights and privileges of a representative of freemen, I allowed myself in terms of censure to the action of a party; I said nothing calculated or designed to impinge upon the private feelings of any man. I know too well, that in this country, we are all entitled to equal freedom of thought and speech. And I prize these privileges too highly myself, to attempt to infringe upon their exercise in others. An open and manly warfare on the great principles of our Government, is not at all incompatible with a due regard to all the courtesies and proprieties which should prevail among gentlemen. In fact, when carried on within due bounds, it is calculated to keep alive the spirit of liberty; and to excite in us a watchful vigilance over the political faults of each other. Of public measures, and of men acting in their party character, I shall ever claim the right of speaking freely—I accord the same privilege to my political opponents—whilst at the same time, I hope I shall never become so lost to all sense of self-respect, as to take advantage of my position here, wantonly to injure the feelings of any one. I can assure the gentleman from Wayne, that if in advocating principles which are dear to me, I have for a moment shown any excitement, yet that I

——"Carry anger as the flint bears fire;
Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
And straight is cold again."

In regard to what fell from the member from Yancey county,* on Saturday last, I have been somewhat at a loss to decide, whether I should follow the advice of numerous friends, and take no notice of him whatever; or whether I shall administer to him such a rebuke as his conduct deserves. I certainly shall not attempt to follow him through the tirade of boisterous nonsense which he inflicted on the House—I have neither the inclination or the patience to do that. The House will bear me witness that he did not *attempt* a reply to a single one of my arguments; but indulged in a strain of ribaldry and coarseness much more befitting the purlieus of St. Giles' than a Legislative Hall. He asks in a tone of gasconade, whence we derived our authority for the holy mission on which we are engaged? I tell him in brief, that we derived it from that code of moral ethics which places intellect and virtue far beyond the reach of the insane ravings of calumny and ignorance.

But he says he wanted to hear argument and not denunciation. Well he must hear it from others, if he ever has any thing to do with argument. For his attempts at argument are like Iago's description of his own invention—it

"Comes from his pate, as birdlime does from frize,
It plucks out brains and all."

When the agony was upon him, and he was beating the air with his arms like a man under the influence of *nitrous oxide* gas, why, sir, I was almost frightened. He reminded me of the citizen in King John—

"He spits forth death and mountains, rocks and seas,
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs!
He speaks plain cannon, fire, and smoke and bounce,
He gives the bastinado with his tongue,
Our ears are cudgelled."

He is like the fantastical Spaniard in "Love's Labor Lost"—

"That hath a mint of phrases in his brain,
One, whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish like enchanting harmony."

He attempted a parody on the lines of the lamented Gaston, which I quoted, in allusion to Gen. Scott—talked of "soup plates," and asked with a waggish grin, if I had not heard "Gen'l Scott was dead long ago?" Aye, dead is he! The member from Yancey county no doubt thinks so; this affords an explanation of his conduct; this is the reason why with Falstaff valor, he stabs the dead body of the gallant Percy. Dead, is he! Well, sir, I never yet read of but one animal kicking the body of a dead lion—and that's an animal much more remarkable for the length of his ears, than the scope of his brains. And I've read somewhere in Shakspeare, of

——"the Hare, of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valor plucks dead lions by the beard."

But, sir, in the language of defiance, he tells me he is *responsible* for what he says. *Responsible.* I suppose we are to understand by this, that he is ready to insult a member of this House for discharging what he considers his duty, and then to back it with a fight! And has it come to this? Are we to be defied to our faces—for an honest discharge of duty? Whence comes this mighty man of valor, on whose face no one can look and live? Who is this puissant hero, more terrible than an army with banners—whose wrath is to be appeased only by a whole hecatomb of victims? If it is by abuse and vilification he expects to immolate his enemies, then he should know that the day of miracles has ended. And although he may wield the instrument that Samson did, he will find that he cannot make as much havoc here as the great Hebrew Chief did among the Philistines. If it is by his own puissant arm that he expects to fight himself into notice, then some one ought to tell him, that this Hall is not the place to seek for combatants. He comes here to show how brave he is—does he? Personal bravery, Mr. Speaker, is a noble and [illegible] when exerted in defence of [illegible] by those who have any honor to [illegible] in the protection of those who are dependent on [illegible] for assistance, or in support of our country's rights and freedom; by those whose aspirations rise high enough from the ground to form notions of patriotism—but when indulged for purposes of gratifying the malignity of a mean and wicked heart, it is a quality which it possesses in common with the lowest order of the brute creation. Why, I've seen dogs fight and scratch, and tear each other all to pieces. If he has come here to set himself off for a fight, one thing is certain, I shall not be a bidder for the contract. If my constituents had considered fighting qualities as the proper recommendation for a representative, they would not have sent me here. They could have found some loafing vagabond who would have answered their purposes much better. Responsible, indeed! I shall not ask of him to learn when I am to seek responsibility. Whenever I have occasion for that, I shall consult my own feelings and my own taste, not only as to the time when, but as to the manner how I [illegible]. The brave member from Yancey—but, sir, I yield—I am no match for him—I give it up—I'm done, sir—I'm done—I'm done.

NOTE.—In reply to the concluding portions of the above Speech, the member from Yancey indulged in a strain of coarse personal abuse towards Mr. R., using the terms coward, whelp, &c.—the only notice taken of which by Mr. R. was to say, that he hoped his friends would excuse him—that really he could not consent to *skin the same dog* two days in succession."

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*By the name of Fleming.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was held at their Banking House, in this City, yesterday.

Thomas McGehee, Esq. of Person county, was unanimously chosen Chairman, and W. R. Gales was appointed Secretary.

The President, Judge Cameron, submitted a most satisfactory exposition of the condition of the Bank; which may be inferred from the fact, that after paying the dividend of *Four per cent.*, due yesterday, the Bank has on hand, of undivided profits, a surplus of $150,000, in round numbers.

Gov. Graham offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the course pursued by the President and Directors of the Bank, in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year, meets with the hearty concurrence of the Stockholders.

The Stockholders then proceeded to the election of seven Directors of the Principal Bank, as follows:

Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, G. W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, William Peace.—*Ral. Reg., 5th inst.*

We understand that the "Christmas Eve Frolic," as reported for this paper, has been misconceived by one or two gentlemen, whose names are therein introduced. The very heading given to it, and the whole spirit of the Report, ought to have shown, as we think it did, that the whole affair was, what it purported to be, a Christmas Frolic, and had no connexion with the legitimate business of Legislation. We would say, however, in relation to one of the gentlemen alluded to, (Mr. Walser, of Davidson,) that no one occupies higher ground in the Legislature, as a thorough business member, and a man of capital sense, than he does, and certainly no one is more devoted to the interest of his constituents.—*Raleigh Register.*

Van Amburgh in Raleigh.—The Editor of the "Standard" boasts of having "lashed Federalism, &c., howling to its den." Very possibly, Federalism, and all other Cattle might be disposed to run howling from the general appearance of this modern *tamer* of wild beasts; but he ought not to mistake, and deem it a fear of his *lash*. It seems from his own confession, that *he* is fond of the lash, like another certain domestic animal. He "thanks Mr. Gilmer for his denunciations!" Well, some folks would sooner *resent* them, but there is no disputing about tastes!—*Raleigh Register.*

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a charter to continue the railroad from Raleigh, through Fayetteville, on to the South Carolina line, and the Legislature of South Carolina has passed a charter for a railroad from that point to join the railroad at Camden, in South Carolina, thus forming a great metropolitan highway. Here is a field for capitalists; and the nation is deeply concerned in these roads being speedily commenced and completed.
National Intelligencer.

Fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, just received.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan'y 8, '847. 45-4w

Sketches of North Carolina,
BY the Rev. WM. HENRY FOOTE, just received, price $2, by
E. J. HALE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*Monday, Jan. 4.—Morning Session.*—Mr. Kelly introduced a Bill to incorporate the Swift Island Manufacturing Company; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Bill regulating the Term of service of Volunteers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Bill to authorize the Petersburg Rail Road Company to raise by loan, or by an increase of its Capital Stock, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for certain purposes, was read the second time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The "Bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow Two Hundred Thousand Dollars and for other purposes," was taken up, read the third time, and after the adoption of sundry amendments proposed by Mr. Ashe, passed and ordered to be Engrossed—Yeas 23, Nays 21.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to provide for the sale of certain Lands in Macon and Cherokee counties, which have been surrendered to the State; which Bill, after the adoption of various amendments thereto, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

The following Engrossed Bills were read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be *Enrolled.*

To repeal an Act to give to the County Courts of Stanly County, two Jury Terms.

To incorporate a Fire Company, No. 1, in the Town of Wilmington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, presented a Resolution in favor of the Volunteers for Mexico; which passed first reading and was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. (This Resolution makes an appropriation of $15,000 for paying the expenses of the Volunteers to their places of rendezvous and furnishing them with equipments.)

Mr. McNeill, of Robeson, introduced a Bill to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company, in the County of Robeson; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Reid, of Iredell, introduced a Resolution authorizing the Banks of this State to issue small Bills.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, introduced a Bill to increase the Revenue of the State; and

Mr. Britton, of Bertie, a Bill to impose a Tax upon certain articles. These Bills were read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a Bill to annex a part of New Hanover county to the county of Sampson; which passed first reading.

The following Bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be Engrossed:

To increase the number and pay of Jurors in the County of Anson.

To amend an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the Town of Greensborough.

To alter the times of holding the Superior Courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Concerning Orphans, and persons *non compos.*

Mr. Hall presented a Bill to repeal an Act, passed in 1845, in regard to Retail Licenses of Spirituous Liquors in the county of New Hanover; which passed its first reading.

The Bill granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds [illegible] by the State for the Wilmington Rail Road Company; and also on the debt due the State and the Literary Fund by said Company, was read the third time, and passed—Yeas 71, Nays 42.

The Engrossed Bill to emancipate Samuel Moore, a slave, passed its third reading, and ordered to be *Enrolled*—Yeas 63, Nays 45.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Jan. 5.*—Mr. Cameron, from the Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Deaf and Dumb School, [illegible] made a report; on motion of Mr. Speight it was ordered to be printed.

The following Engrossed Bills were read the third time, passed and ordered to be *Enrolled*:

To authorize the Governor to establish a Depot of Arms at the Town of Newbern.

In addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Mills and Millers.

To amend an Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation.—Revised Statutes, Chap. 88, Sec. 22.

The Bill to secure the State's indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this State; said Bill, as amended, passed the second and third readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The Resolution in favor of Duncan McFarland, of the County of Richmond, passed and ordered to be *enrolled.*

The Bill to incorporate the Swift Island Manufacturing Company, was read the second and third time, when Mr. Speight moved to amend by adding the following as an additional section:

"Be it further enacted, That to secure the creditors of the Company, in addition to the property of said corporation, each Stockholder shall be liable to the creditors thereof, in such sum as is equal to the Stock subscribed or owned by him, and each creditor may have an action of debt against all or any of the Stockholders;" which was rejected by the following vote—Yeas 16, Nays 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Paine, of Chowan, introduced a Resolution authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to transfer to the State Treasury from time to time, as it may be needed to meet the engagements of the State on account of the two Rail Roads, moneys belonging to that fund, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of the same, both principal and interest; and also providing for a transfer of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to the President and Directors of said Fund—the said President and Directors to sell said Road, if practicable, or if not, to use the profits arising from it for Common School purposes. A committee was also called for to report a bill carrying out the above objects.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, moved that these Resolutions be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 87, Nays 21.

The Engrossed Bill to establish a new County, to be called "Lafayette," out of portions of Rutherford and Henderson, was debated at length, and subsequently passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, introduced a Bill to supply omissions in the 42d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Entries and Grants; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the Engrossed Bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow $200,000 and for other purposes, and asking the concurrence of the House; which passed first reading.

Mr. Batton, of Bertie, presented a Bill regulating State Elections; which passed first reading.

Thirty-one Bills and Resolutions, of a private nature were taken up in their regular order, read the second time and passed.

Of the Legislative proceedings of Wednesday and Thursday, the Register gives a very brief account, as follows:—

Mr. *Mebane*, from the Select Committee on State liabilities, reported to the House without amendment, the Bill authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to transfer to the Public Treasurer, all the Notes, Judgments, &c., on hand. Mr. *Waddell*, of Chatham, moved an amendment, exempting the debt of $10,000 due by Wake Forest College, and advocated his motion in a neat Speech. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. *Courts*, of Rockingham, moved to take up the Resolution, which he offered on Monday last, making an appropriation of $15,000 for equipping and paying the expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte, and on that motion called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. *Rayner*, of Hertford, said that, as the gentleman from Rockingham was disposed to be generous he would suggest that, in order to save time, he should move to amend the Engrossed Resolution from the Senate, by striking out $10,000, and inserting 15,000. Mr. Courts rejected this proposition, when the vote was taken on the question of consideration of his Resolution, and decided in the negative—Yeas 49, Nays 50.

Mr. *Fleming*, of Yancey, submitted a Resolution, for the appointment of a Select committee, to report a Bill directing the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Mr. *Ferebee*, of Camden, moved to amend the Resolution, so as to instruct the committee to inquire into the expediency of selling said Road, &c. In this form, the Resolution passed, and the committee were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fleming, D. A. Barnes, W. K. Martin, Moye and Waddell.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Albright, the Select Committee, appointed to attend the examination of the Deaf and Dumb School, in this City, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing said School upon a more permanent basis.

GOV. GRAHAM'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Senators, and Gentlemen of
the House of Commons:

With profound gratitude to the People of the State, for the renewed expression of their favorable opinion, I am here, a second time, under public and sacred solemnities, to assume the office of their Chief Magistrate. The trust is undertaken with diffidence. Its weight, its cares and responsibilities have been felt, and are therefore appreciated. Conscious of my deficiencies, such humble attributes as I possess, will be exerted to deserve the continued confidence of my fellow-citizens: And in all that may depend on a just sense of obligation, rectitude of intention, devotion to the public welfare, and an ardent admiration and attachment for the free Constitution which I am called to administer, their partiality shall be justified: happy, if in yielding up authority at the close of the prescribed period, the prosperity of the State shall have been, in however small a degree, advanced by my efforts, and her honor preserved inviolate.

To a casual reader of the Constitution, it must be obvious, that the powers and duties of the Executive, though important and arduous, are in a great degree subsidiary merely, to those of the General Assembly. The jealous spirit of liberty, which characterized our fathers, not only annulled all power in that department, to veto or suspend the execution of Laws, but an essential provision of the Bill of Rights, requires it to be "kept separate and distinct" from the function of Legislation. To affect the public policy, therefore, for good or evil, the origination of measures, as well as their perfection, belongs to the Legislature. To the Executive, in this sphere of public agency, is permitted only, the province of recommendation. I have too recently exercised this privilege, respecting the present condition of our affairs, to detain you with repetitions now.

It is deemed, however, not inappropriate to the present point of time, the termination of one administration and the commencement of another to enquire of ourselves, and of each other, what is the actual posture of the great interests committed to our charge, on this day? What is the situation of our Finances and Revenue? Has suitable provision been made to meet the public engagements and preserve the faith of the State? Is our system of Education equal to the wants of the community, and does it diffuse the blessings over the country, which ought to flow from it? Is our Agriculture, the greatest source of our wealth, properly encouraged by public authority, and has it been supplied with that necessary desideratum, cheap and easy access to markets? Are our Highways such as a free people in this age are entitled to? Does our Commerce prosper? Have our Mineral resources been sufficiently explored, and do our Mining and Manufacturing interests flourish as they ought? Is Justice dispensed speedily and cheaply, so as to maintain right, suppress crime, and uphold the public morals? Is our Militia system upon a footing of usefulness and efficiency, answering the design of its establishment? In fine, have our people all the conveniences and advantages, which they may justly expect from an enlightened and parental Government? How do we compare, in any or all of these respects, with other members of the Union? These are questions of moment to us, and our constituents—not propounded to impute a defectiveness or inferiority, where it may not exist, but to awaken attention to those domestic, but important concerns, too often neglected, too often lost, in our conflicts for political ascendancy, which lie at the foundation of the prosperity and happiness of the people, and the true glory of the State. Such an examination is due to the generous confidence reposed in us. Should it reveal defects, it is the office of the Statesman, to determine in what, with the resources at our command, we can ameliorate the condition of things. It is not alone sufficient that we have a Republican Constitution, equal in wisdom of provision, as I firmly believe, to any in the world, and mild and equal laws, and a Representative Government, derived from the popular will— These are our inheritance, from a past generation—agencies in the hands of public men, for the promotion of the public good. Our own obligations to preserve, to amend, to improve, to the utmost of our faculties and resources, are but increased by their possession, and by the examples of those, who have transmitted them to us. In whatsoever measures, for the advancement of the public weal, your enquiries may result, my hearty co-operation shall not be wanting.

Relying on the indulgence I have heretofore so liberally experienced, in the service of the State, and humbly trusting in the protection and guidance of that Deity, whose superintending care is over nations as well as individuals, and who has so bountifully favored us in all past time—on his Holy Oracles, as the witness of truth, I now take upon me the Oaths of loyalty to the Government, and fidelity and impartiality in my Official trust.

James H. Blount has been elected a Member of the House of Commons from Beaufort county, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Edward Stanly.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

ITEMS FROM THE ARMY.

From the long accounts in the papers, for which we have not room, we condense such items as are of interest.

Attempt on Tampico.—On the 10th ult. some Mexican cavalry appeared before Tampico, thinking to carry the town by *coup de main.* Our troops, however, were on the alert, and on the Mexicans making their appearance, opened upon them a brisk fire of artillery, when the Mexicans broke and fled.

Our force at Tampico then amounted to only 8 or 900 men. Col. Gates declared the place under Martial law, and distributed arms to all Americans, including sailors. He instituted a search and found among the Mexican residents 600 muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

Later accounts, to the 25th ult. state, that considerable apprehensions of an attack had prevailed up to the 19th, but the arrival of troops, increasing the force at Tampico to 1800 men, had dispelled all apprehension. A letter of the 15th furnishes the first account of the Mexican Congress, as follows:—

"Advices *via* Vera Cruz were received last evening of the action of the Mexican Congress.— They declare that they will not think or treat of peace until every hostile foot has cleared Mexican soil, and every vessel that lines our coast is withdrawn. I consider the war now commenced in real earnest, and I prophesy that Tampico will become an American town."

An American who has passed through Mexico informs the Picayune, that a deep feeling of vengeance has been aroused through the interior against the U. States. American deserters are scattered through the country, and are in most deplorable condition. No less than 25 had reached the city of Mexico in wretched plight, were begging from door to door, and were treated with contempt by all. Eight had reached as far south as Orizava, and a little work had been given them to keep them from actual starvation.

Capt. Holmes, of the Macon (Geo.) Volunteers, died at Monterey on the 6th ult.

200 Mexican Recruits Captured.—The Mexicans are making great exertions to recruit along the Rio Grande, and with some success. Capt. Stone, with 70 men, after a march of 37 miles from Camargo, captured 200 recruits, (among them a captain,) with 50 muskets, ammunition, blankets, &c. The Captain was lodged in prison at Camargo.

On the 16th ult., a Mexican was taken by the guards at Camargo, having made an entry into the powder magazine with a design, it is supposed, of blowing it up.

We have (says the Picayune,) further correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, which we find in *El Eco de Tampico* of the 12th. Gen. Taylor writes from Saltillo on the 20th of November, acknowledging the courtesy of Santa Anna in releasing the seven prisoners. He then quotes from the terms of the armistice of Monterey to justify the action of our government in putting an end to it—thus meeting a reflection of Santa Anna upon our government in his former letter. He concludes by expressing the hope that the Mexican Congress will accept the offers of the United States, and entering into negotiations for a termination of hostilities and the establishment of a permanent peace.

Santa Anna replies on the 24th of November from San Luis Potosi. He concludes the [illegible] as follows:

"I will conclude this note by assuring you that I entertain the hope that the sovereign National Congress, which is immediately to be installed, will act as shall be most conducive to the [illegible] of the Republic; but I believe that I do not deceive myself in assuring you that neither that Congress, nor any Mexican, will ever be able to listen to overtures of peace unless the national territory be first evacuated by the forces of the U. States, and the hostile attitude of their vessels of war withdrawn. This must be without doubt the preliminary of whatever negotiation may [ensue]; and it may be permitted to me to declare [illegible] that the nation, moved by a sentiment of patriotism, and determined to defend at every [step] inch by inch its territory, will never [illegible] as it deserves, and as the world has qualified it, the conduct of the United States; it will do whatever it can and ought, to deserve the title which it bears of independent and free."

No other part of this correspondence is important, but here we have expressed the determination of the Mexican people in the [illegible] of their ablest leader.

Gen. Wool has received orders from Gen. Taylor to take up his winter quarters at Parras. [He] had seized [illegible] barrels of flour [illegible] stores. [illegible] and second regiments of [illegible] been ordered from Camargo to [illegible] Gen. Wool. This would swell his command to about 4,500 men. Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, was also to be re-inforced by four companies of Kentucky cavalry, ordered to Monterey, [illegible] command up to about 1700 men.

Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 15th with an escort of cavalry for Victoria. Gen. [illegible] and Col. P. F. Smith, with their respective commands, were at Victoria, and previous to the departure of Gen. Taylor from Monterey, Gen. Quitman with his brigade had left for that point. Gen. T. expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to march upon San Luis Potosi [illegible] before the rainy season sets in June next. The report that Santa Anna cut off the water tanks [illegible] most destitute of water [illegible] season [illegible] in that season [illegible] without the possibility [illegible]

Six American teamsters were [illegible] Ramos, a Rancho [illegible] by a detachment [illegible]

Saltillo.—A letter [illegible] from Saltillo, describes the [illegible] taken by an American Army. It [illegible] 000 inhabitants, was taken possession of without opposition by 800 men under Gen. Worth, [illegible] Mexicans [illegible] scapes in the world. The city is built [illegible] of unburnt brick [illegible] defence of their houses. Nowhere in the world is [illegible] yet, [illegible] two-thirds of the inhabitants are thieves [illegible] The Priests are extremely [illegible] gambling houses, &c. are all open on Sundays, and most of their business is done on that day.

A letter dated Parras, Mexico, Dec. 9, says: Col. Yell, Lieut. Col. Roane and Major Borland are under arrest, for [illegible] The [illegible] Gen. Wool has ordered a court martial.

Latest and Highly Important!! Gen. Worth's small Army at Saltillo threatened by Santa Anna with the whole Mexican Army!!

Arrivals at New Orleans, from Tampico to the 26th, and Brazos Santiago to the 27th, furnish much important intelligence.

Persons direct from Monterey, says the Picayune, state, that an express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on the 15th of December. It brought news that Gen. Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days' march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men. The express bore a requisition upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff had left Monterey on the 15th ult.—the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days' march in advance of him.

Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, immediately sent off despatches to Gen. Marshall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoras, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare from their commands.

Gen. Patterson had left Matamoras only the day before the news reached that place. It was at once forwarded to him, and upon learning its import our informant states that he immediately started on his return with the view to proceed to Monterey.

It was reported at Tampico on the 25th, that a portion of Gen. Patterson's command had entered Victoria, but it is not mentioned that the General himself had arrived, so that we cannot judge how far the news from the two sources may conflict.

The express reports at Matamoras that the road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with troops—regulars and volunteers—on their march to Monterey, having been previously ordered up. Our informant says there were four regiments upon the road. The route from Monterey is infested by predatory bands of rancheros, by which the travelling is rendered insecure. A train had been attacked a few days before our informant passed over the road, as had also several small parties, and some few men had been killed and wounded.

We need not say that this news possesses the highest interest. There is no intrinsic improbability in the news of Santa Anna's movements, and if he possesses the energy and skill claimed for him, nothing appears more likely than that he should fall like a thunderbolt upon some point in our extended line and hope to crush it. But we have every confidence in the vigilance of Gen. Worth, and his ability to hold the enemy in check until Gen. Wool and Gen. Taylor arrive to his support. We await further intelligence with the utmost interest.

Mr. Lumsden's letters from Tampico state that the fortifications going up there would soon make the place impregnable against the Mexicans; and that a part of the Squadron was about to sail on an expedition against Tuspan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Reading Public:

The Rev. William Henry Foote has gotten up a neat Octavo volume of 557 pages, with fair type and good paper, which, not claiming for it the dignity of History, he modestly puts forth as Sketches of North Carolina, Historical and Biographical, illustrative of the principles of a portion of her early settlers.

The author has faithfully elaborated from the oblivious arcana of time and circumstance, a valuable mass of events and incidents, documentary and traditionary, which he has arranged with care and adroitness, intending mainly to sketch the rise and progress of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, but which will probably be read with pleasure and interest by every lover of the old North State.

The revolutionary scenes, many forgotten but now happily revived, and others for the first time brought to light, are highly interesting. As a family book it will be found pleasing and instructive on the subjects treated of—and every family of a Presbyterian congregation especially, ought to have a copy.

The style is familiar, and the graphic delineation of incidents bears the reader along the train with increasing interest.

It is hoped, therefore, that the author will not be suffered to sustain a loss from his arduous labor and outlay. AMICUS.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 2, 1847.

☞ "Little River" is again unavoidably postponed, to make room for pressing matters. It will not spoil by keeping.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 12, 1847.

Highly Important!

The important news from the Army, received verbally at New Orleans, (see preceding column,) is fully confirmed by a later arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith. It is reported by her that the Mexican army approaching Saltillo was 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had gone only 6 or 8 miles, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman only 12 miles further, on the road to Victoria. They were at once ordered back, and then to Saltillo. Gen. Butler had already marched from Monterey, with all the troops he could collect, for Saltillo. Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started with his troops for Saltillo—on the 20th. Gen. Marshall set out next morning with all the troops there, except two companies, left to protect the place. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports [illegible] prevented for some days before positive [illegible] were received of the [illegible] of Santa Anna. Gen. Wool was 40 miles [illegible] Saltillo at the last accounts, and it was supposed would join Worth in season [illegible] repelling the foe.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 15,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road to Monterey passes through Saltillo.

[illegible] gentlemen who came in the Edith, says the Picayune, and with whom we conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that Gen. Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs', Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise reported that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about 7000 men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants [illegible] Santa Anna's army was overrated, but no positive knowledge was had of its exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great alarm. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoras, and other towns, from the rancheros under Canales [illegible] withdrawal of so many troops from the river [illegible] exposed to danger. At Matamoras, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enrol themselves for service, and at the Brazos, Gen. Jesup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2000 men under him, and that the large stores of goods at Matamoras, and the exposed condition of that city, would give him courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The [illegible] he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was expected at [illegible] the Edith was leaving, [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] mounted [illegible] when it was [illegible] proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

This news is [illegible] from the Picayune of the 3d. [illegible] the country in a state of intense anxiety [illegible] the next accounts. They can be expected very soon, as there are several vessels at Brazos [illegible]

God send our [illegible] army a glorious deliverance [illegible] struggle!

The Picayune also contains a letter from Tampico, Dec. 26th, announcing the receipt, by a commercial house there, of a letter from the city of Mexico, which said, that the Mexican Congress has decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace, until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico and every [illegible] coast is withdrawn. They have [illegible] that they will accept of no *foreign* [illegible] to bring about a peace. [This [illegible] is [illegible] at N. Orleans.]

The Legislature.—Failing to receive yesterday morning, from some cause unknown, the usual despatch from our Reporter at Raleigh, we collect as much information as possible from private letters, as follows:—

The bill to reorganize the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was taken up in the Senate on Saturday, passed its 2d reading informally, that is, postponing the usual test vote till the 3d reading, and was made the order of the day for yesterday. Our letters lead us to expect that it will pass, without difficulty; and we are informed, that if it does, many of the old Stockholders, and among them some who are distinguished for prudence and sagacity, have expressed their determination to subscribe.

The bill to authorize the Petersburg Company to increase its capital for the purpose of subscribing, passed the Senate on Friday, and will pass the House without difficulty, probably to-morrow.

The Senate's bill to appropriate $10,000 to equip the volunteers, passed its 2d reading in the House at a late hour on Saturday evening, after a hard struggle on the part of the Locofocos, only [illegible] voting against it. It was debated on Friday night to half past 10 o'clock, and in the course of that day and the next, 20 or 30 amendments were offered and voted down, the yeas and nays being demanded in every case, doubtless to consume time. Among the many speakers were Messrs. Rayner, McLean, Paine, Puryear and Baxter, Whigs, and Messrs. Walker, Courts, Smith, Bogden, Brooks, Hoke, Flemming, and a host of others, names not mentioned. The final vote was to be taken yesterday, and then the Locos are to [illegible] against the Preamble. The excitement during the debate was occasionally very great, especially whilst Flemming was speaking. He was called to order several times.

The bill to create a new county in the West, to be called Lafayette, was amended by changing its name to Polk, after Col. Wm. Polk, not Jas. K., and was finally rejected on Thursday. It [illegible] that the debate occurred which [illegible] the difference between Dr. Mills of the Senate and Mr Baxter of the House, producing a challenge [illegible] the former. The difficulty was finally [illegible] by the interposition of friends. A [illegible] had been produced by this [illegible] *See Postscript.*

N. C. Volunteers.—The Company in this place is not full, but we learn that on Saturday last they proceeded to organize by electing

Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, Captain,
[illegible] Dunbar, 1st Lieut.
J. D. [illegible] Jr. and W. M. Hartman, 2d Lieuts.
George W. McDonald, Jr., 1st Sergeant; A. W. Thompson, 2d; M. Murchison, 3d; D. G. Melvin, 4th; D. [illegible] Johnson, 1st Corporal; D. W. Sedbury, 2d; [illegible] Jenkins, 3d; Dixon Clarke, 4th.

[illegible] See call of Town Meeting on this subject.

Edgecombe.—We learn from the Wilmington papers, that 138 volunteers arrived there on Friday last from Edgecombe. Being nearly enough to form two companies, they have elected, for one, Louis D. Wilson, Captain; John S. Pender, 1st Lieut; Wm. H. Moye and O. A. Buck, 2d Lieuts. And for the other, which will be filled up by adding about 20 men from some other county, Wm. H. Duggan, Captain; Samuel H. Moye, 1st Lieut; Wm. McKerrall and Benj. Staton, 2d Lieuts.

With the Wilmington Journal, we say, "Hurrah for the State of Edgecombe!"

The same paper states, by authority, that Lieut. Fremont, the officer appointed by the War Department to muster the Volunteers into service is ready to receive them in any numbers, large or small. Thus, if there be 6, 10, 12, or any other number raised in a county, they will be received into service immediately. They can then form companies and elect officers at once.

The Journal says also that a company in Wayne has been made up, and was expected to arrive in Wilmington yesterday.

In Orange County, between 45 and 50 names have been enrolled.

Ho! for Mexico.—We understand that Col. John H. Manly, of this City, the gallant "scion of a noble stock," is making a vigorous effort to raise a Company of Volunteers for Mexico, and is likely to succeed in the attempt. If he does, and gets to Mexico, and there is any fighting to be done, he will be *there.*—*Ral. Register.*

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress for the week are highly important. The vote on the proposed tea and coffee tax; the Message recommending a General to take command of all the Army; the refusal of the Military Committee to consider the proposition; the bill to make an appropriation for negotiations, *and to forbid the formation of any Slave States out of the newly acquired territory;* are all of high significance.

We had barely time, last week, to record without remark, the singular vote by which the very large majority of 115 to 48 declared it *inexpedient* to lay any duty on tea and coffee. When it is recollected, that the President decidedly indicated his wish, in his **Annual Message**, that some of the articles now free of duty should be taxed during the war;—that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report sent in the day after, pointed out tea and coffee, as those free articles which ought so to be taxed, and earnestly recommended the measure to be passed forthwith, and to take effect before the 1st of January;—that, after waiting a fortnight, he wrote an urgent letter to Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, insisting on the immediate passage of the bill as absolutely necessary to enable the Government to borrow money to carry on the war;—that the official organ, after waiting ten days longer for a response by the Committee to this urgent appeal, undertook to whip up that dilatory or refractory body;—when we remember all these things, the spectacle of such a resolution, introduced by a leading friend of the Administration, and adopted by a vote of 115 to 48, in a House composed of 141 Locofocos, to about 70 Whigs, is curious enough. It shows that the financial views of the Administration have not the confidence of its friends; or that the war itself is unpopular with them. The Whigs think that the first thing that should be done, is to restore a tariff which did produce, and would still produce, a revenue of near thirty millions; and to repeal the Sub-Treasury; and then to tax the free articles if necessary. But they are not willing to do first, that which should be last. They would not hesitate to vote for the duty on tea and coffee if the disastrous measures of last session were abandoned. But until they are, it cannot be expected that they will vote for a measure on which the Administration, with all its power and patronage, cannot command the votes of one-third of its own friends.

Of almost equal importance and significance is the indignity put, by the House Committee and the House itself, upon the President's special recommendation of a new General-in-chief. For weeks past the public pulse has been felt upon this point. Rumors were put afloat as to the President's intention to make Col. Benton a Lieutenant General, to put him at the head of the whole Army, to give him command of Scott, and Taylor, and Worth, and all the other tried veterans who have fought and bled for their country. The members were sounded, to see if they would vote for the creation of such a useless office, and the appointment of such an unqualified officer. At last the Message is sent in; but then—so says report, it was recalled, to strike out the recommendation of a "*Lieut.* General," and make it simply "a General officer." No sooner had it been referred to the Military Committee, composed of six Locofocos and three Whigs, than they, at their very first meeting, resolve that they will not even consider the proposition; and they direct their Chairman to report the message back and ask to be discharged from its consideration. The Chairman, himself a Locofoco, performs this duty in a manner the most ungracious to the President, without a word of remark; and the House discharges the committee in the same cavalier manner.

If these things be not affording "aid and comfort to the enemy," they certainly afford but little to the Administration. They, too, indicate that the war and the Administration are both unpopular. All parties agree that the country must fight its way out of the war, with honor to itself. But all seem to be coming to the conclusion which the Whigs have maintained from the first, that the Administration has done the country grievous wrong by bringing on the war, and is incompetent to its proper management now that we are engaged in it. What fatuity, for instance, to desire the appointment of a higher officer to conduct this war, confined as it is to a single quarter and with a weak enemy, than was necessary to conduct the war of 1812, with the strongest power in the world, and extending as it did from Canada to New Orleans! What but the desire to purchase the friendship of a powerful and doubtful Senator, by placing him in a position to tread in the footsteps of Jackson, and perpetuate the Locofoco succession, could have caused this attempt to supersede the tried old soldiers, who have conducted the country gloriously through all its wars since 1812?

But the most alarming of all these signs of the times, is the last of those to which we called attention in the opening of this article, viz: the bill offered by Mr. King of N. Y., an influential member of the Locofoco party, and advocated by him in a deliberate written speech, proposing, among other things, to enact that slavery shall not be tolerated in any territory hereafter acquired by treaty or otherwise. Well may the "Union" rebuke its friend for thus renewing the Missouri question, which in 1819 almost severed the Union, and in 1850, or before, *will do it*, if this course be persisted in. The "Union" implores its party to continue united, and tells them that "this portentous question threatens to shiver them in pieces." Well may it deprecate the agitation of such a question, "in a period of war, when all our energies should be united against the common enemy." Yes, much more dangerous is this fanatical abolition movement than the "aid and comfort" which the President falsely charges the Whigs with affording to the enemy. The Union earnestly rebuked Mr. King for offering it, though it failed to rebuke Mr. Wilmot for offering a similar provision last year; and Mr. King shews his respect for the organ by getting up and reading a long speech in favor of his measure!

And this revival of the great Missouri question is one of the results of this war of Mr Polk's making—a war which will have direct evils enough, in the loss of gallant men, the injury to the public morals, and the waste of public money, without this further and greatest evil of endangering the existence of the Union by a struggle upon the slave question in territory which it was the object of this war to acquire—an acquisition thus likely to become the greatest curse of the age.

P. S. It will be seen that the Locos have extended the "hand of resurrection" to the message, by reconsidering Mr. Haralson's motion and referring it to the committee of the whole. This will not save it. It is merely placing it in a sort of political purgatory, whence its *descent* is inevitable. The National Intelligencer thus informs us of the way in which it was done:—

"It became quite apparent, in the course of the voting, that King Caucus, or some other King, had brought to the rescue as many members of the dominant party as possible; not probably from any favor to this specific recommendation of the President, but, to save appearances, to medicine, as they best could, the wound which the abrupt refusal of his political friends to even consider his recommendation would naturally have inflicted on the feelings of the President. At the close of the voting, the majority appeared to be, by a few votes only, *against* the reconsideration; which being plainly understood on the Administration side of the House, two or three Members on that side *changed* their votes, and thus brought about the result of 86 Yeas, 84 Nays; and the vote was reconsidered. [A single vote less changed would have defeated the reconsideration.]"

Health of Raleigh.—Only 34 deaths occurred in Raleigh during the year 1846, though that was the most unhealthy year in the last twenty.

Mr. Rayner's Speech.—We take the earliest opportunity to republish Mr. Rayner's second Speech on the Re-districting bill, which appeared in last Friday's Register. It deserves to be read by all men of all parties, as well for its ability, as for the exceeding severity and polish of its satire.

We are glad to hear that a large edition in pamphlet form of Mr. R's two Speeches, is to be published.

It was our intention to publish Mr. Ellis's Speech, that both sides might be heard on this important question, but we have not seen it.

We also have pleasure in calling attention to the admirable Inaugural Address of Gov. Graham.

The Finances.—Gen. Patterson, Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, has reported a bill to provide for a re-assessment of the value of Lands in the State every five years, by Boards of Valuation to be appointed by the County Courts. It also provides that the *owners* of slaves, and not the *hirers*, shall give them in for taxation. All lists of taxables to be rendered on oath, and Courts forbidden to remit double tax, except in cases of sickness or error.

The same Senator has reported, says the Register,—

1st. A Bill to provide for the transfer, by the Board of Internal Improvement, to the Public Treasury, of the Bonds on hand for monies loaned, amounting to $15,613; also of the Dividends arising from 142 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, owned by said Board; and of all moneys, received on account of Cherokee Bonds, until January 1849.

2d. A Bill, imposing a tax of *one per centum* upon all Real Estate descended or devised to collateral kindred, or other than lineal descendants; also, a tax of *one per cent* upon all personal property bequeathed to strangers or collateral kindred.

3d. A Bill, authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Certificates, to the amount of $150,000, in sums of $1,000 each, to draw interest from their date at the rate of 6 *per cent*, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in 1860, and pledging the faith of the State for their payment and full redemption.

The Telegraph [illegible] to be brought through Fayetteville!—We are rejoiced to hear that a charter has been applied for and granted by the Legislature to run a line of Telegraph through this State *via* Raleigh. Of course we hope it will pass through this place.

Facts.—It is a remarkable fact that a ton of Iron may frequently, [illegible] be shipped from New York, through Wilmington, to Fayetteville, and then waggoned to Raleigh, at less aggregate expense than the freight on the same article from Petersburg to Raleigh. This is a sample, only, of the cheapness of freights on this route. We could doubtless exhibit the same result in regard to other articles.

The Supreme Court, which met in Raleigh on the 30th, has granted County Court Licenses to sixteen gentlemen, and Superior Court Licenses to fourteen. Among the former are [illegible] of Bladen county; [illegible] of Greensborough; and P. K. Rounsaville of Lexington.

Eccentric.—The Wilmington Journal [illegible] thing besides *voting*—and to do that something much better than she does for voting.

Burial of LIEUTENANT GENERAL Benton.—The summary way in which the House of Representatives disposed of this would-be dignitary, reminds us of that touching song on the "Burial of Sir John Moore",—

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," &c.

The Message was received in silence, the report was received in silence, the House silently acquiesced in the motion to lay on the table, and silently agreed to take it up again and commit it to the committee of the whole. It was a [illegible] ceremony throughout, and most appropriately so, since it buried the pet of the Administration along with Benton's hopes of military and presidential honors.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says, that the Senate's committee will pursue a different course with the Message recommending a Lieut. General. Messrs. Dix of N. Y., and Houston of Texas, are to carry out the recommendation; and Messrs. Badger of N. C. and Crittenden of Ken. against it. Mr. Benton, chairman of the Committee, was *modestly* absent from its meeting. There being a tie, both sides will make a report to the Senate.

Well might Col. Benton say, in a recent letter to his friends at St. Louis, in allusion to his expected *accession* of [illegible] that "large events are about to occur; but, as yet, *nothing is certain.*"—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Should Congress assent to the appointment of a Lieutenant General, the Alexandria Gazette suggests to Mr. Polk the name of Henry Clay, as admirably qualified for the station. The Gazette says, if Mr Polk wishes recommendations, it can procure *a few!*

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.—The Annual Meeting of this Company was held at Raleigh on Tuesday last. Its affairs are flourishing, policies having already been issued to amount of $437,870.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—George McNeill, Fayetteville; Thomas A. Dewitt, Washington; John MacRae, Wilmington; Joseph P. Alston, Warrenton; J. R. Sloan, Greensborough; Richard N. Taylor, Newbern; Richard Smith, John H. Bryan, Josiah O. Watson, Henry D. Turner, Weston R. Gales, Albert B. Stith and Theo. Partridge, Raleigh.

Tea and Coffee.—Of the members from this State, Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham, voted for Mr. Wentworth's resolution against a tax on tea and coffee; and Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, McKay, and Reid against the resolution. Messrs. Dobbin and Daniel were absent.

The Whigs nearly all voted for the resolution; believing that the proper way to raise a revenue is to restore the tariff of 1842, and then lay a tax on free articles.

Col. Gadsden of S. C. having declined the office of Brigadier General, to command the Regiments of Virginia and North and South Carolina, it is supposed that Col. P. M. Butler, formerly a gallant officer of the army, and now Colonel of the South Carolina Regiment, will receive the appointment.

An Honest Letter.—Editors have so often reason to complain of their subscribers for moving out of the State without thinking to pay their subscription, that we were quite struck with a letter we received from Montgomery county, a few days ago, commencing as follows:—

Mr. E. J. Hale: Dear Sir:—I am going to leave this State to-morrow, and I feel it my duty to pay my debts before I start. I enclose $6 for you, that I owe for the Observer, or at least would at the end of this subscription year."

Dividend.—The Petersburg Rail Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Another.—The first Magnetic Telegraph dividend ever declared, was made by the line from New York to Buffalo, of 3 per cent. for the five months ending 7th proximo.

The "Newbernian" has been enlarged and much improved in appearance. We are glad to hear of its increasing prosperity.

MR. ADAMS.—The Boston papers state that the Hon. Jno. Quincy Adams, in his eager zeal to get well enough to go to Washington, tried his strength too far, and fell while walking his chamber, bruising his person somewhat.—His physician has forbidden him to think of going to Washington this winter.

The Sub-Treasury.—This measure, so annoying to the public, so expensive to the government, so useless to any one but the office holders, has gone into full operation, and nothing can now be received or paid out by a government officer, but gold, silver, or Treasury Notes. A few of its effects are visible already.

One shipment of $500,000 in specie has been received at New Orleans by Col. Hunt. It cost $7500 to get it there from New York, whilst the Banks would have placed specie in Col. Hunt's hands at par, that is, without the loss of one cent of this $7500. But that is not all. The specie is not wanted at New Orleans, where there is a superabundance of it, but is wanted at New York, and so somebody will be at the expense of carrying it back. And this process will have to be repeated to an immense extent, as the revenue is chiefly received at New York, and the expenses chiefly paid at New Orleans. The usual operations of trade cannot but be injuriously affected by these movements.

At New York, the Postmaster will receive nothing but gold and silver *of American coinage*. And so every body is annoyed. The Spanish coin, which is really of more value than the American, is rejected. The first day this absurd regulation was enforced, it took 4½ hours to distribute the mail, which is usually done in an hour. Thousands of dollars worth of *Time* were thus wasted; whilst curses, loud and deep, were vented on those who had enacted such folly.

"Aid and Comfort."—Mr. Ficklin, a Locofoco member of Congress, is likely to fall under Mr. Polk's denunciation of treason, for offering the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That we *deplore the policy* which retained for [illegible] a thousand of our gallant volunteers in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, where some fifteen hundred have fallen victims to the diseases of the country, and have been wrapped in their blankets and buried in a land of strangers."

Good.—Mr. Leader, in the Illinois Legislature, produced a general laugh by the following capital hit at the Polk and Santa Anna negotiations:—

Whereas, as appears from the message of President Polk to Congress, that Santa Anna has been guilty of the most black hearted treachery, in failing to perform and make good certain promises made to President Polk, the consideration and [illegible] being [illegible] Mexico [illegible] he would get [illegible] the war between the United States and Mexico to a close; therefore—

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with President Polk, inasmuch as his reasonable expectations have not been realized in consequence of the treachery of the aforesaid Santa Anna.

And be it further resolved, That Santa Anna is unworthy the further confidence of President Polk, and that we most respectfully recommend to the President to place no further reliance upon the promises of Santa Anna [illegible]

Be it further resolved, That inasmuch as Santa Anna [illegible] of dollars [illegible] of the President.

Salt, Sugar, and Cotton Bagging.—We have mentioned already, [illegible] Mr. Secretary Walker [illegible] Salt has gone up [illegible] Sugar and Bagging. The papers inform us that both have [illegible] since the new tariff went into operation.

Hon. Mr. Sawyer.—There is a member of Congress from Ohio who has acquired the name of "the Sausage man," from his having disgusted the [illegible] one of the Reporters for writing an amusing account of his dining daily in the House on Sausages, which he carried in his pocket. [illegible] the following epigram:—

TO MR. SAWYER.

[illegible]

"When Rome to coating folly was betrayed,
Caligula his horse a consul made,
But thy constituents, [illegible] than he,
Have made a [illegible] of thee."

The Wilmington Commercial [illegible]

It is with no view to continue the following from the Carolinian that we copy it, for we do not think there is more than one man quite so stupid as to believe it, or not believing it quite so reckless as to assert it:—

"THE RUSE recently enacted by the editor of the Observer, in [illegible] Fayetteville, [illegible]" &c. &c.

Our purpose in copying it is to make two remarks. First, that we could not get the Editor of the Carolinian to rest [illegible] get up a meeting of Locofocos, to get him to go to Mexico, if there were the slightest hope that he could be induced to comply. (The Whigs of course would be opposed to this, as they could ill spare [illegible]) And, second, that he, the Editor aforesaid, with several of his most rabid Locofoco friends, took great interest in promoting our removal, by personally urging a Whig to whom we had offered to sell, to buy us out. Their motives can only be guessed at.

MARRIED.

In Anson county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Joel Gulledge, Mr. JAMES K. POLK to Miss SUSAN, youngest daughter of the late A. Falkner. Also, on the 22d ult., Dr. S. G. TWITTY to Miss ANN, daughter of Wm. Allen, Esq.

In Union county, on the 17th ult., by King C. Timmons, Esq., Mr. JABES J. LOCKHART to Miss ELENOR, eldest daughter of Darling Rushing, Esq.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday morning last, of a lingering illness, THOS. F. DAVIS, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

In Florida, on the 9th ult., Maj. ARMELINE BRYAN, late of Brunswick county, N. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 2—Brigs Boulton from Boston, Tangier from Cardenas. 4—Schrs. Mary & Elizabeth from Cape Haytien, Harrison Price from New York, S. Hyman from Hyde co., Sally Ann from ditto. 5—Brigs Adelaide from Porto Rico, Montague from St. Thomas, Schr. Jonas Smith from New York. 8—Schr. J. [illegible] from Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 4th, the President's Message, (referred to in the House proceedings, below, was received and referred to the Military Committee.

On Tuesday, private bills, &c.

On Wednesday, an Executive Session.

On Thursday, a resolution offered by Mr. Cameron of Penn., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report as to how the revenue may be increased by increasing the tariff, was debated and adopted. In the course of the debate Mr. Niles [illegible] the administration with great severity, for its conduct in managing to empty the Treasury by reducing the revenue, at a time when a high revenue was necessary to carry on the war. A resolution similar to Mr. Cameron's has been adopted in the House. It was offered by Mr. Tibbatts, of Ken. (who is a Loco, as is Mr. Cameron.)

A bill to encourage enlistments in the army was debated and passed. It was sent to the House and immediately passed there.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. King of N. Y. moved to postpone the special order of the day to enable him to present a bill to appropriate $30,000 to enable the President to open negotiations for peace with Mexico; and a further sum of two millions of dollars to be used at the discretion of the President, after the signature and ratification of a treaty by Mexico. It also provides,—

"That there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in any territory, which shall hereafter be acquired by, or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territories to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

The question being taken, the special order was *not* postponed, 88 yeas to 89 nays.

Messrs. Bayley and Davis had a satisfactory personal explanation.

A Message from the President was read and referred to the Military Committee, calling attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of War recommending ten additional regiments of regulars. The President asks that prompt authority be given by Congress to carry that recommendation into effect; and that the number of officers be increased. He says that about two-thirds of the regular staff officers are either permanently disabled or detached on other duties, or during sessions [illegible] the service. He [illegible] by recommending the creation of a general officer to take command of all our military forces in the field, to serve during the war, and asks early action on this.

The bill to add ten regiments to the regular army, was then taken up, and debated till the adjournment.

On Tuesday, Mr Haralson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back that part of the message from the President recommending that provision be made by law for the appointment of a general officer to take command of all our military forces in the field, *and asked to be discharged from its further consideration*; and that it be laid upon the table, which was ordered.

The bill to increase the army was further debated.

On Wednesday, Mr Hunt moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, adopting Mr. Haralson's report laying the Message on the table. The motion was carried, yeas 86, nays 84. And then, Mr. Haralson's report, and of course the message along with it, was referred to the committee of the whole.

The day was spent in debate on the bill to increase the army. Mr. Rathbun offered a substitute to raise the ten regiments required, of volunteers instead of regulars.

On Thursday, the bill to increase the army was debated during nearly the whole sitting.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y [illegible] from [illegible], with Goods for Hall & [illegible] [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Brothers, [illegible] & W. [illegible] & Co. [illegible] & Son, [illegible] [illegible] & Co. [illegible] J. & W. McLaurin, [illegible] & C. McDaniel, [illegible] W. Draughon and [illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 12.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Do., apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 37½
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Do., sack,	$2 50
Flour,	[illegible] a 5	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 a [illegible]

REMARKS.—Cotton rather better; sells at 8¾ to 10. No change to notice in other Produce or Goods.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[illegible]

CHERAW MARKET, Jan. 5.

No change except in Cotton, which sells at 9 to 10¼.

At New York, Cotton has risen ¼ cent more. Sales of 3000 bags in two days, at 10¾ to 11¼ for Uplands. Corn 74 to 78. Flour 5 50 to 5 56.

SARDINES AND LONDON PORTER.

JUST received, a fresh supply of LONDON PORTER, in pint bottles.

Also, a fresh supply of SARDINES, in half and quarter boxes.

For sale at the "Liberty Point House," by
JOS. BOOKSBANK.
Jan'y 10, 1847. 45-3w

$25 REWARD.

ON the 31st Dec. last my boy FRED, in company with other negroes, on his return from Wilmington, left this place for home, but separated from them near the plantation of Mr. Carleton Campbell, saying he was too unwell to go home, and would return to town. Since then I have been unable to hear from him. The said boy had on a frock coat and pants, both of Salem cloth, and tarpaulin hat. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complected, speaks quickly and intelligently. I will give the above reward to any person who will return him to me, or secure him so that I can get him.

B. F. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 11, 1847. 45-3w
Carolinian three weeks.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to sell off a portion of his Lands, will sell at public auction in the Town of Carthage, Moore county, on the 15th day of February next (it being Sup. Court week), his elegant Mansion, and Store Houses and Lots, in said town.

Also, four unimproved Lots, contiguous thereto.

Also, a Tract of Land of ten Acres, adjoining the town of Carthage.

Also, a tract of Wood Land, of two hundred Acres, near the town of Carthage.

To all who wish to purchase such property and have not seen it, I would mention as an inducement, that the property is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country; and to one wishing to engage in merchandizing, the situation and property is most desirable. The Mansion House is commodious and elegant, with a basement story of stone. The Out-houses are neat and convenient. The Store House is in good repair, and well suited for business. The Lands are well timbered, and as good as any in the immediate vicinity. There are also two well conducted Academies in the place, equal to any of the kind in the State, in successful operation.

The terms will be liberal, and payments may be made in likely young Negroes, or in Notes with approved security.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.
Jan. 12. 45-1m

By this Morning's Mail.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 9.

This has been, decidedly, the stormiest week of the session. On Thursday, the engrossed preamble and resolution from the Senate, for the appropriation of $10,000 for equipping and maintaining the Regiment of Volunteers, until their arrival at the places of rendezvous, was taken up in the House, and has, indeed, *engrossed* almost the entire deliberations of that body. The great matter of dispute, was the repugnance which the Locofoco members felt, at being called on to vote for the preamble, which declares that the war has been brought on "by the action of the Executive," &c. Most violent tirades of abuse were poured upon the Whigs, for asserting that which is well known to be true, and for daring to question the action of King Polk. Most insulting and treasonable designs and motives were attributed to them, such as charging them with being *enemies* to their country, and *friendly* to the Mexicans; and the most offensive and libellous epithets were bestowed upon them—such as "Traitors," "Tories," "Mexicans," &c. Indeed "the member from Yancey" pronounced, that any one who voted for that preamble was a "Tory, and a Traitor to his country."—And in just such a strain has the battle gone on ever since, by that party, consuming three entire days and parts of nights, about a matter which they at length are either bound to vote for, or go against the appropriation altogether. I am most happy in being able to say with truth, that notwithstanding these repeated insulting provocations, the Whigs could not be induced so far to forget themselves, and the dignity due to their stations, as to retort upon their adversaries in the same abusive and libellous manner, but uniformly discussed the subject in a logical and dispassionate manner. I hope never again to see in our legislative halls such scenes as some which have disgraced the House of Commons the past week. The fire was kept up until late on Saturday evening, when an attempt was made to divide the question. The Speaker decided it indivisible, and this decision being complained of, he sustained the position he assumed, in a most lucid and conclusive argument, bringing to his support all the weight of precedents and parliamentary law, which he is so well capable of advancing. An appeal to the House being made, the decision of the Chair was sustained by a considerable majority—several Democrats voting to sustain, viz: Messrs. Daney, Ellis, and others whom I do not now remember. After various ineffectual attempts to amend, strike out, &c. on this Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, the question recurred on the passage of the preamble and resolutions on the second reading, and was decided in the affirmative by a considerable majority. A motion was immediately made to suspend the rules and put them upon their 3d reading, and agreed to; but before the question was taken, a motion was carried to adjourn until Monday morning. I presume they will be taken up and passed the first thing on Monday, unless the Locos shall determine in the Caucus which they are at this moment holding, to waste three or four more days in fruitless attempts to drive the Whigs from the firm and consistent position which they have assumed.

The Bill for appointing the Field Officers of the Regiment still sleeps upon the table, the whole time of the House being otherwise occupied, since Wednesday. But I understand it will be among the first matters disposed of next week. The opinion is gaining ground, however, that their appointment will be given to the Governor.

The following proceedings generally possess a local interest in your part.

SENATE—*Wednesday.*—The Engrossed Bills to amend 30th sec. of [illegible] Rev. Statutes; and to incorporate Donaldson Academy, in Cumberland county, passed 3d readings and were ordered to be *Enrolled.* Several other private Bills were finally acted on.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Claims, reported a Resolution for paying certain Militia Officers in Cumberland Co. for holding a Court Martial, which passed 2d reading.

The Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Town of Carthage, in Moore county, and to incorporate the same, passed its 3d reading.

SENATE—*Thursday.*—Mr Wooten introduced some complimentary Resolutions relative to the late Robert Melvin, former Senator from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr Cameron, the vote on the passage of the Bill to incorporate the Donaldson Academy, in the County of Cumberland, was reconsidered; and on his motion, said Bill was amended by striking out the word "Donaldson," wherever it occurs, and inserting the word "Cumberland" in lieu thereof. The Bill as amended then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The Bill to improve the navigation of Lumber River, passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Some little unimportant business was transacted until 11 o'clock, when the $10,000 Appropriation Resolution was taken up, and occupied the balance of the morning session.

At the Evening Session, the following Bills passed their third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to repeal an Act concerning the Fair near Laurel Hill, Richmond county:—To alter the time of selling Lands and Negroes in Richmond county:—and the Bill to enable the People of Stanly to restore their Papers, &c. lost by the burning of the Court House of Montgomery county.

SENATE—*Friday.*—The Bill authorizing the Petersburg Rail Road Company to raise $500,000, to subscribe to the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, &c. passed 2d and 3d readings and ordered to be Engrossed.

The Bill to incorporate the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, passed first reading.

The Bill to increase the number and pay of Jurors in Anson county, and

The Resolution in favor of the Clerk of the county Court of Duplin county, passed their third readings, and were ordered to be *Enrolled.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The whole sitting was occupied from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night (except a short recess from 2 to 3) on the Appropriation Preamble and Resolutions.

I am not able to give you to-day's (Saturday's) Proceedings, and must consequently defer it until Monday. Yours, JUNIUS.

A SCREW LOOSE.—The later letter promised above, failed to reach us this morning, whilst letters with the Raleigh postmark of the 9th and 10th came to day, the 12th. Nothing North of Raleigh this morning. We regret these failures.

VOLUNTEERS.—It is expected that a company will be formed in Rockingham, Stokes, and Guilford. Stokes has furnished 26, one regiment of Rockingham 15, the other is expected to furnish 15 or 20, and Guilford 20 or upwards, in addition to a number who have already joined the Rowan companies,—the first of which, under Capt. Long, left Salisbury on the 31st ult.

Mecklenburg has nearly formed a company, 62 names being enrolled, and the following officers elected, viz: Hon. Green W. Caldwell, Captain; E. C. Davidson, 1st Lieut.; and J. K. Harrison and A. Norment, 2d Lieutenants.

The Caswell company has 41 men.

Cabarrus is said to have made up a company.

Town Meeting!

A Number of Freeholders of the Town of Fayetteville, having expressed (in writing) a desire that a Town Meeting should be called for the purpose of giving some expression of public opinion in regard to the patriotic efforts now being made to form a company of volunteers for the Mexican War;—and also to take into consideration the expenses incident to the organization of said Company:—

The Citizens of the Town are accordingly requested to meet in the Town Hall on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. McNEILL, *Magistrate Police pro tem.*
Monday, 11th Jan'y.

12 BOXES Tin Plate, ⅓ X, and a few bundles Wire, assorted sizes; likewise a few dozen (Wightman's) Steel Shovels and Spades.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vises, and Screw Plates, of good quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

Fresh Thomastown Lime.

JUST received, 50 casks; and 10 large casks Calcined Plaster Paris, for builders' use, which will be sold low by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

ORANGES.

1060 SWEET ORANGES, just received and for sale at
W. PRIOR'S.
Jan. 12. 1w

SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, 3 Horses and one mule, one new log Wagon, one road Wagon, one Dray, Cart, Harness, &c. &c.

Terms made known at Sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
Jan'y 9, 1847. 45-1w

SALE OF NEGROES.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville on Saturday the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, one Negro Woman and one Negro man, belonging to the Estate of the late James Foster. At the same time will be sold the interests of said Foster in Benson's Patent Washing Machine, for the Counties of Cumberland and Sampson, and the entire right to the patent for the Counties of Bladen, Sampson, and Wayne.

Terms, Six months credit, with approved security.

JAMES BANKS, Adm'r.
Jan'y 9, 1847. 45-1

The Sketches of North Carolina,

Historical and Biographical, by the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote, may be had at the Stores of Geo. McNeill and Hervey Leete, in Fayetteville.

Jan 7. 45-3w

Wholesome and Economical Food for Horses, Cattle, &c.,

PREPARED BY KNOWLTON'S PATENT.

THE above named Patent may be obtained by mill owners in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland, by applying to the subscriber. If desired, a competent person will be sent to apply it. The operation of the Patent for grinding corn in the shuck may be seen at Russell's Mill in this place.

M. RUSSELL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1846. 1w

☞ Attention is particularly called to the subjoined statement of H. Elliot, Esq.—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 29, 1846.

Rev'd and Dear Sir: I have now tried Knowlton's plan for grinding ears of corn twelve months, and during that time have particularly noticed the effects of the food on my horses and cattle, and can say that it has undoubtedly afforded me the best feed I have ever used. My horses have done good service, kept in fine order, and been more healthy than I ever had them before, and that, too, with a small portion more than two-thirds of the grain the same number of ears of corn would have produced. There are various opinions of the quantity of corn saved by crushing the ear. I have therefore been particular in testing it in every possible manner, and am now convinced that there is the same nutriment in 7 ears of corn with the shuck that there is in 10 fed in the ear; besides a large addition of food to distend the stomach, assist digestion, and counteract the excess of heat that would be produced by an additional quantity of grain. The mill rock to which you applied the improvement is too light, and has not sufficient weight of water to crush well, the rock being only 3 feet in diameter and averaging only 13 inches in thickness, and never having more than 6 feet water on the trunk; but with a slight improvement to your plan of dressing (that you have been apprised of and are at liberty to use,) my mill has ground 7 bushels of shelled corn into excellent meal in one hour, 18 bushels of ears of corn with the shuck, or 24 bushels without the shuck, in one hour. I fatted a part of my hogs last year on crushed corn without the shuck, ground coarse and boiled, and was so well pleased with it, that I expect to feed the whole of my hogs on it this winter.

I am now building a mill at my plantation, for which I want the patent and a funnel for a rock 1½ inches thick. I expect to see you as soon as my health will permit.

Very respectfully,
HENRY ELLIOT.
Rev'd M. Russell.

☞ The Exercises of Pleasant Grove Academy, (2 miles East of Floral College, on the Fayetteville Road,) have commenced under the charge of Mr. Jesse Bethea, who is immediately from Columbia College, S. C. The Trustees of said Academy feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. Bethea to the public, and also recommending the situation of the Academy for fine water and unsurpassed health, as also for morality. Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, for six dollars per month.

Tuition per Session as follows, viz:

Orthography, Reading, and Writing,	$6 00
For Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	8 00
For Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	10 00

MALCOM PURCELL,
ANGUS McMILLAN,
J. McEACHIN,
PETER MACEACHIN,
MALCOM CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORRISON.
Jan. 7. 45-2w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,
FOR JANUARY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$35,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1847, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, January 16, 1847.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,200, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 1 of 1,660, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.

15 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 23, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,278, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, 50 of 300, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$25,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 30, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,060, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,080, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22	Wholes	$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 7, 1847. 45-tdpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
14 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR.
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
400 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs.

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, [illegible], Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Baskets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen [illegible], Pure French Brandy, 2 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

All Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin de Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

[illegible] Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, [illegible] Country Merchants [illegible] at moderate prices for Cash [illegible].

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of

[illegible]

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, [illegible] and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon [illegible]

May 23 [illegible]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the [illegible] of Pensioners, and [illegible] as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

[illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 27tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the re[illegible]

[illegible]

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years.—*Editor Observer.*

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same [illegible].

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

THE [illegible] Cape Fear River [illegible]

[illegible] STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

[illegible] HALL & JOHNSON [illegible]

[illegible]

HALL & JOHNSON [illegible]

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL [illegible]

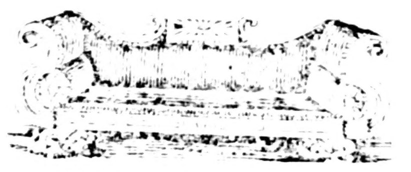
[illegible]

JOHN H. HALL, Agt.
Nov. 2, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD [illegible] NEW ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London and Fayetteville styles [illegible]

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

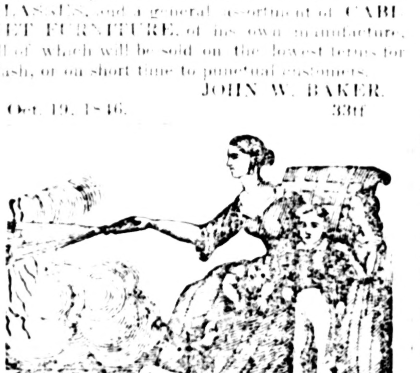
HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. [illegible]

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St. (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 26, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

A great assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots, water-proof, kip, and stogs. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, [illegible] cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 26, 1846. 33tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have [illegible] WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. [illegible] 1846. 36tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have [illegible]

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

[illegible]

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

[illegible]

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers [illegible] CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS [illegible]

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys.

[illegible]

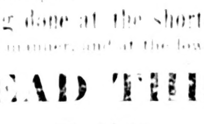
☞ All Work warranted twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1846. 75tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

READ THIS!



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Beggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash. J. L. BRYAN.

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications, if from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 7, 1846. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810. Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for [illegible] years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARR & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, [illegible] in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. [illegible]

The Nautilus (Mutual) Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THE Trustees have determined that on all [illegible]

[illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
[illegible]

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

[illegible]

STARR & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C.

OREGON HOTEL.

[illegible]

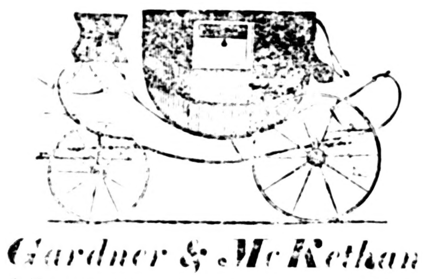
PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT BOARDING HOUSE,

S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Jones, [illegible] for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.
November 18, 1846. 12-10w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 29, 1846. 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 21, 1846. 34tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Cocoa, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany frame Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails; assorted Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

[illegible] lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomaston LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1846. [illegible]

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED [illegible]

[illegible]

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

[illegible]

Oct. 25, 1846. [illegible]

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Passengers [illegible] at Beggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1846. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
[illegible] bags [illegible] Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding country.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Beggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article), Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Mascara, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will attend to his [illegible] and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S

OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE accompanying figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of ways, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—[illegible]

HEADACHE.—[illegible]

COLD FEET.—[illegible]

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppressions, Pains, also Sore Lips, chopped Hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. [illegible]

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up the impurities must have some other outlet or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAML. J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, [illegible]
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.
B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 27, 1846. [illegible]

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the one at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. [illegible]

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable work, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to perform the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. [illegible]

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety: Calicoes, low to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satins, Silk and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Shirtings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; [illegible] Bed, Negro, and Saddle Blankets; [illegible] Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; [illegible] Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; [illegible] and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; [illegible] plaid and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, [illegible] and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; [illegible]; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles, [illegible] and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; [illegible] Taylor and Macomb Plaids; [illegible] Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Scissors; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; Fancy Soap; Sole Leather; [illegible] Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; [illegible] Cigars; with many articles not named, altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand since last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Beggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. [illegible]

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, Farmers and Planter's do. Wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on [illegible] Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees, and of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred at the Nursery.

An orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th December. Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
November 18, 1846. 38-3m

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the sale of nearly 1600 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. Wherever properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Baucham.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joyner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf